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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.55	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.18	2.37	3.00	4.37
Yammat ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.16	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.28	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.08
TaipeiMarketDep.	7.16	—	—	9.53	10.46	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.03	10.46	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13
Shumshun ...Dep.	7.33	8.40	9.08	10.08	11.00	12.53	2.06	3.14	—	5.23
Shumshun ...Arr.	—	—	—	10.14	11.06	12.59	2.12	3.18	4.30	5.38
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	—	6.47

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	8.40	—	—	9.20
Shumshun ...Dep.	7.14	8.01	10.18	10.49	11.09	11.40	8.00	4.17	4.42	5.53
Fanning ...Dep.	7.31	8.08	10.25	10.54	—	—	—	4.24	4.53	5.59
TaipeiMarketDep.	7.36	8.12	10.29	—	—	—	—	4.28	4.56	6.03
Taipei ...Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.43	11.06	—	—	—	4.32	5.00	6.13
Shatin ...Dep.	7.43	8.40	10.56	—	—	—	—	4.35	5.03	6.29
Yammat ...Dep.	7.50	8.57	11.03	—	—	—	—	4.38	5.06	6.41
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.13	8.58	11.14	11.31	11.49	12.38	3.57	5.14	5.41	6.47

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	10.15	8.20	6.15
Shumshun ...Arr.	8.40	11.10	4.15	7.10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumshun ...Dep.	6.15	8.00	2.00	5.00
Fanning ...Arr.	7.10	9.05	3.55	5.55

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ENGLAND'S GARDENS.

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TWO SPORTING PROBLEMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 1st.

The scheme to which I recently referred under which so many beautiful gardens throughout the British Isles are being thrown open to the public, at a small charge, for the benefit of the National Memorial to Queen Alexandra, is proving a great success. This is due to the generous response on the part of garden owners to the request that they should lend their gardens, the kind co-operation of their head gardeners, and the way in which this kindness has been appreciated by a large number of garden lovers who have availed themselves of the privilege.

There are now suggestions from many quarters that the scheme should become an annual one. After consideration, it has been decided to make a permanent use of the organisation created for this purpose by preparing a rota of gardens year by year which might, by the kind permission of their owners, be open to the public for the purpose of benefiting the national work of the Queen's Institute for District Nursing. This decision has been greatly influenced by the fact that certain gardens have already been spontaneously offered for the future.

I may say that this feature has proved to be immensely popular to those of our kind and kin from the Overseas Dominions and to visitors from the U.S.A., so that the scheme will have the twofold result of helping the finances of district nursing in every corner of the Kingdom, and of interesting many visitors to the Old Country, whose presence is always very welcome.

Greyhound Racing.

Lord Lonsdale, who is a Steward of the Jockey Club and one of the foremost figures in the racing world, has somewhat damped the enthusiasm of those who are loud in their praise of greyhound racing. He considers it is not a sport in the true sense, but is only a passing craze, and he gives it two years before the public tire of it. His chief reasons are that greyhound racing does nothing to improve the breed of greyhounds, and that many of the dogs which compete are imported from foreign countries where they have never seen them. Even the trainers are not responsible all the time, as the dogs entered for a race are handed over to the racecourse authorities two days before a race meeting. Their owners and trainers are not therefore accountable for them as in the case with race horses, or with greyhounds at coursing meetings. Greyhound racing, in fact, provides a means for betting and that is its attraction.

There is, of course, a great deal in Lord Lonsdale's criticism. But for the time being the Greyhound Association's meetings at the White City are immensely popular. It has been suggested to me that the right way to regard greyhound racing is to consider it not as a sport like coursing or horse racing but as an entertainment. It is not a rival to Epsom, Newbury, Hurst Park, Kempton or any other race meetings in the south of England in which horses and jockeys are engaged. It is rather a rival to the theatre or the cinema.

The "Tote" in Britain.

I understand that the strong Committee appointed by the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Stewards to consider the adoption of the totalisator in this country have nearly completed their task. It appears to be a foregone conclusion with those who are studying the betting tax problem that the Committee will report favourably on the introduction of the totalisator on British racecourses. (Continued on next column.)

PRUSSIAN DIET FIGHT.

MEMBERS LIKE WILD ANIMALS.

ONE WITH A LIFE PRESERVER.

Berlin, July 1st.

In the stormy annals of the Prussian Parliament there has rarely been a more violent scene than this afternoon, when members fought one another with the ferocity of wild animals. They punched and kicked each other, and one member was wielding a heavy life-preserver. The applause and hisses of the public added to the uproar.

The cause of the fighting was a speech in which Dr. Kruger, the Socialist, dealt with the murder of a young Republican of 19 by a young monarchist in a village near Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. The young Republican was visiting the village with other members of the Reichstag, the greatest and most popular of the Republican organisations, on his way to a congress at Frankfurt. The party was attacked by the village lads, and 10 were wounded and one killed by a shot from a rifle.

Nationalist Traitors.

Dr. Kruger, who spoke under the stress of great emotion, declared that the boy of 19 had done nothing to cause the attack by the peasant lads, but that the man really guilty was Udo von Alvensleben, the village squire, the leader of the Wehrwolves of the district, an organisation which is in close touch with the Steel Helmets, and who had the lads trained in the use of arms on his estate to fight against the "New Germany." "You Junkers," cried Dr. Kruger, looking towards the Nationalists, "in your rage against the Republic have murdered one man after another. Erzberger, Rathenau, and a hundred other victims have fallen and, at last, this lad."

He said that the Nationalist Party in Germany must be held responsible for the murder, and declared that they had no right to monopolise the words "patriotic" and "national" because they were traitors to their country. As these words the House, which was already in a state of unrest, became tumultuous, and Socialists and Nationalists rushed at each other.

It is even said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is favourably disposed towards the adoption of the system.

To read some of the articles which are published it would seem that if the Committee report favourably the matter is ended. But that is not the case. The introduction of the totalisator could only be affected by Act of Parliament, so that a considerable period must necessarily elapse before the system becomes an accepted part of our turf system, even assuming that Mr. Churchill accepts the Committee's report.

Opium From India.

The subject of opium is constantly cropping up in the newspapers, presumably because the publicity department of the Anti-Opium League is well-organised. But it is not often that it is under notice in Parliament. I learn that when Earl Winterton makes his complete statement on Indian affairs a little later on he will probably have something interesting to say about opium and the conference held recently between the Viceroy of India and the Princes of India.

The Indian Government, at the instigation of the Home Government, placed an embargo upon the exportation of opium to America. But the embargo has proved to be a serious matter for the Indian native states, which have a considerable portion of their revenue from their exportation of the drug.

Lord Irwin met the Princes in conference for the purpose of appealing to them to help the Indian Government as far as possible towards greater moderation in the use of opium. It is said that despite all the vigilance of the authorities in India there is a considerable amount of smuggling going on, and that it is winked at by some of the native rulers. Earl Winterton will, it is expected, tell the House of Commons something about it.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Bank Holiday.
Annual Gala Picnic of St. Peter's Y.M.C.A. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 11.50 a.m., and Kowloon, 11.45 a.m.
Baseball: U.S.S. Helena v. All Hong Kong, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant, at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."
World Theatre: "A Woman of the World."
Star Theatre: "The Clash of the Wolves."
Principal Mails: Inward: U.S.A., Canada, etc., and Europe via Siberia (President Polk). Outward: America, Canada, etc., and Europe via San Francisco (President Madison), noon.

Tuesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 8 p.m.
Water Polo Association Meeting, Victoria Recreation Club, 8 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "The Merry Widow."
World Theatre: "People vs. Nancy Preston."
Star Theatre: "A Woman of the World."
Principal Mails: Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Malyan), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Paul Lecoq), 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

King Haakon VII. of Norway born, 1872.
Extraordinary General Meeting of China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., Pedder Building (4th floor), 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Philippines v. Dragons, Happy Valley Diamond, 5.15 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "The Merry Widow."
World Theatre: "People vs. Nancy Preston."
Star Theatre: "A Woman of the World."
Josef Borissoff, Violinist, at Theatre Royal, 8.15 p.m.
Principal Mails: Outward: Canada, America, etc., Europe via Vancouver and via Siberia (Empress of Canada), 10 a.m.

Thursday.

War Declared between Great Britain and Germany, 1914.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Wild Swan "Co-optimists" Pot-Pourri Entertainment, R.N.C. Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Josef Borissoff, Violinist, at Theatre Royal, 8.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Battling Butler."
World Theatre: "Sun Up."
Star Theatre: "The Barrier."

Friday.

Extraordinary General Meeting of M. Y. San Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), at 92-98, Queen's Road Central, 2.30 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League:—"C" Division: H.K.C.C. v. S.C.A.A.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 8 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Whist Drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Wild Swan "Co-optimists" Pot-Pourri Entertainment, R.N.C. Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Dinner: Damsant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "Battling Butler."
World Theatre: "Sun Up."
Star Theatre: "The Barrier."

Saturday.

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning, Lawn Bowls League:—"B" Division: L.C. v. S.C.A.A.
L.C. v. S.C.A.A. v. Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C. v. Police R.C. Division II: Kowloon C.C. v. East Point R.C. v. Craigengower C.C. v. Club de Recreation v. Kowloon B.G.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.
Lawn Tennis League:—"A" Division: L.C.C. v. U.S.R.C. "B" Division: C.R.C. v. Club de Recreation.
H.K. Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 2.30 p.m.

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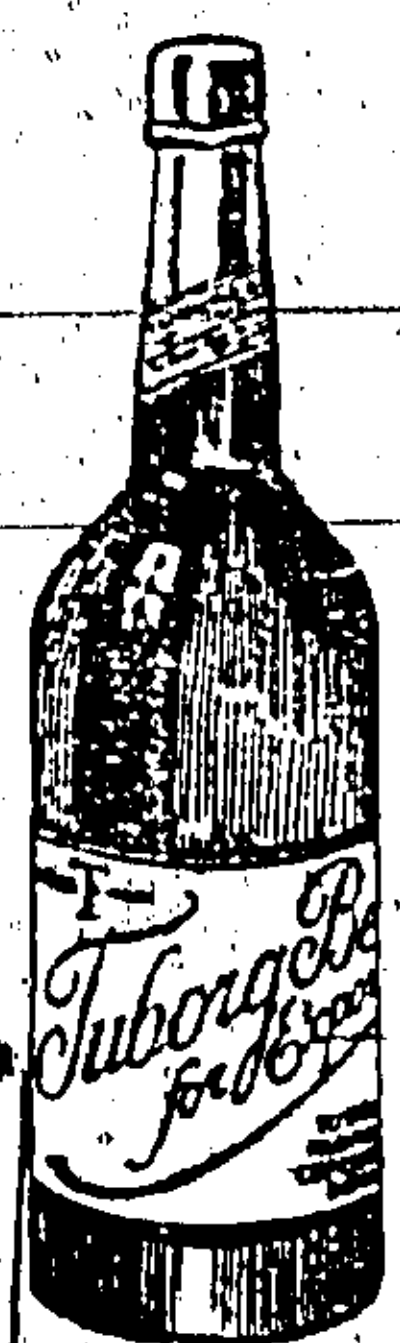
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TAIPEI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI
TAIPEI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI
TAIPEI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	TAIPEI

IN MANCHURIA

CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN
CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN
CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN
CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN	CHANGCHUN

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CAPITAL—AND WHO MUST OWN IT.

WHY THE SOCIALIST STATE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

[By SIR ERNEST BENN.]

Quite three-quarters of all the talk about politics and public affairs is now concerned with economics.

Public expenditure in England reaches the staggering figure of £2 per week per family, and the game of politics is played with a stake of £1,000 for every hundred that was thought sufficient twenty-five years ago.

Nobody talks of economy, and all political parties are committed to schemes involving further expenditure. The science of political economy should be renamed the science of political extravagance.

The economic issue is immeasurably the most important of public questions to-day. People can be divided into grades, from right to left or from blue to red, according to their way of looking at economic matters.

Sentimental Stupidities.
There are those who believe in (1) the divine right of private ownership and that everything is perfect; (2) that private ownership is convenient, but that things are very imperfect; (3) that private ownership is a passing phase, and that things will get better as the State and collective ownership gradually develop; (4) that private ownership is the cause of all evil and should be abolished.

The last mentioned class divides itself into those who believe in gradual constitutional methods and those who would hang the offenders on the lamp-post forthwith. But while everybody by instinct or inclination gravitates towards one of these classes, very, very few people can explain clearly and logically why they sympathise with the economic views they profess.

There is a good deal of sentimental muddle-headedness in all political parties, and there is very grave danger, especially when the girls get the vote, in a scheme of things which places the responsibility of governing the Empire on 25,000,000 people who exercise that responsibility without a well-thought-out basis for their economic opinions.

Every voter, for instance, should be able to define quite clearly the difference between capital, capitalism and capitalists, and yet there are very few who have ever bothered to think about the matter.

Capital is production which is not consumed; another way of saying "savings." We cannot live without capital. We are only able to buy a new hat because a lot of other people for years previously have been willing to save up, and keep, and wait for our convenience with the straw and silk or the cotton or other materials which eventually come together and form our hat.

There is no need to argue about capital; even Communists agree that it is necessary. The only argument is as to who should own it.

Spendsavvy Governments.
It does not really matter to the girl who buys the hat who owned the capital involved in the making and storing and collecting of the materials and the waiting through all the processes, as long as she gets her hat.

If any of the 387 different kinds of Communists and Socialists could produce any evidence to show that any society or council or government had ever been able to save anything, there would be the beginnings of a case for public ownership as against private ownership of capital.

This is the first big practical difficulty. The very best of governments, our own, has never in all our centuries of experience been able to do anything but borrow money on the security of the private property of its citizens. Governments have, it is true, made

and saved sewers and roads, public parks, and a number of useful and important things, but these are not capital in the economic sense.

Capital, or wealth, as defined by John Stuart Mill, is "all things useful and agreeable having exchange value, and you cannot exchange or sell a road or a sewer." No government, no public authority, has anything but debt, which is the opposite of capital. The economic issue is so serious, and its right understanding so important, that much greater efforts than have ever yet been made are necessary to arrive at a general public understanding of this fundamental matter. So much for capital.

Consumer and Producer.
Capitalism is something apart and different. It is the system under which we live, the system which governs the conduct of industry, and I often wish that some other word than "capitalism" could be popularised to make this clear. Capitalism is a system of exchange, under which we render services to one another, and thus provide the various things we need or think we need.

There are two big differences between capitalism and any other system. The first difference, and to most people's minds it is conclusive and sufficient, is that no other system has ever yet shown any signs of working.

But I prefer the theoretical and more scientific difference. Under capitalism we all have to render the service which the other man wants; and thus we are all able to get, if we will pay for it, the sort of service that we desire.

Capitalism is the consumer system. It is based upon the individual desires of each of us. All our work is regulated by the whims and fancies or taste of the people for whom we work.

Socialism, or any other system, but capitalism, must mean that somebody will settle for us the things we want and the things we can have.

Capitalism is the consumer system. Socialism is the producer system. Supposing, and it is a very large supposition, that producers would produce at all if they were relieved of the domination of the consumer, the producer system is stupid from the lowest or the selfish point of view of each of us.

Even the man who works eight hours a day for seven days a week is only one-third producer and two-thirds consumer, and when you come to think of it, every one of us is really interested not in what we produce but in what we consume.

Having considered capitalism, let us, lastly, take a look at the capitalists. This is really the root of the trouble, and the trouble is not an economic one, it is psychological.

Good and Bad Capitalists.
Carlyle said that we were "moody fools," and capitalists, just like bricklayers or journalists or curates or policemen, are just as foolish as all other people. When a poor man wastes his money he excites our pity, but when a well-to-do person plays the fool we get angry.

It is, of course, perfectly true that a great many people who possess capital act and behave in ways that are open to criticism from a social point of view. The remedy is to educate them, to awaken their social responsibility.

But to take their money away from them is the greatest economic folly. However they behave and however they spend their incomes, they are performing an essential economic function, inasmuch as they are the people who are holding the capital on which we all depend for our civilized existence.

HOUSE BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

NEARLY A MILLION HOUSES SINCE THE WAR.

TACKLING A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

London, June 15th.

Complete figures are now available to show the progress of house building in this country during the twelve months ended March 31st.

It appears that during the six months ending March 31st, 11,088 houses of all kinds were completed in England and Wales. The figures for the two previous half years, ending September 30th and March 31st, 1926, were 106,563 and 91,021 respectively. For the twelve months ended last March, therefore, the total reached the high figure of 217,639, and there is every indication that this figure will be maintained during the present year.

100,000 New Homes Required Every Year.

In a letter to the chairman of the Association of Building Societies, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald stated that 100,000 new houses are required every year. This tallies closely with the estimate of the Minister of Health, who has expressed the opinion that 70,000 houses are needed yearly to meet the normal growth of the population, while 30,000 more are required to replace those houses that go out of use owing to decay or other causes. In the last twelve months, therefore, the normal needs of the population have been met, and more than 110,000 new houses in addition have been built to help wipe off the arrears that accumulated during the war.

900,000 Houses.

To this total of 217,639 houses has to be added 13,618 houses built in Scotland during the same period with the aid of the subsidy and a further thousand or more houses built without financial assistance.

Since the armistice nearly 900,000 new houses of all kinds have been built in England and Wales.

The figures give interest to the inquiry now being held as to the desirability of continuing the rent restriction act, which comes up for review at the end of the present year. It is understood that the view in Ministerial circles is that the policy of rent restriction will have to be continued at any rate for another year.

FIND NEAR JERUSALEM.

2,500-YEAR-OLD HOUSE INTACT.

JERUSALEM.

The Mizpah expedition of the Pacific School of Religion, under the direction of Professor William Bode, which is investigating the site of the city of Tel-el-Nisib, seven miles north of Jerusalem, has made some highly important discoveries.

An exceptionally fine, well-preserved Israelite house of the seventh century B.C. has been discovered, including the street entrance, several rooms, a large stone basin, the bread trough, and a private cistern behind the house. A large four-handled earthenware pot, containing the remains of food, was found still embedded in the ashes of the fire-place, left there when the inhabitants departed 2,500 years ago.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SUMMER CRUISES 1927

To Shanghai, Tsingtan, Wei-Hai-Wei, Taku
(for Tientsin & Peking), Dairen and
return to Hong Kong.

	"RECTOR"	"AENEAS"
	11,193 tons.	10,053 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	Aug. 28th	Sept. 23rd
Arrive Shanghai	29th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	31st	2nd
Arrive Tsingtan	1st	3rd
Leave Tsingtan	2nd	4th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	3rd	5th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	4th	6th
Arrive Taku Bar	5th	7th
Leave Taku Bar	6th	8th
Arrive Tientsin & Peking	7th	9th
Leave Tientsin & Peking	8th	10th
Arrive Dairen	9th	11th
Leave Dairen	10th	12th
Arrive Taku Bar	11th	13th
Leave Taku Bar	12th	14th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	13th	15th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	14th	16th
Arrive Tsingtan	15th	17th
Leave Tsingtan	16th	18th
Arrive Shanghai	17th	19th
Leave Shanghai	18th	20th
Arrive Hong Kong	19th	21st
Leave Hong Kong	20th	22nd
Arrive Hong Kong	21st	23rd
Leave Hong Kong	22nd	24th
Arrive Hong Kong	23rd	25th
Leave Hong Kong	24th	26th
Arrive Hong Kong	25th	27th
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Arrive Hong Kong	27th	29th
Leave Hong Kong	28th	30th
Arrive Hong Kong	29th	31st

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"SAINT" MUSSOLINI.

HOUSEWIVES' BLESSING.

Rome.

The Government of Signor Mussolini is able to announce that in eleven months of the present fiscal year the State Budget shows an excess in receipts of 648,000,000 lire (about £11,000,000). This enables the Government to proceed with further measures in the interest of the public—the promised reduction in rates, a diminution of railway and tramway fares, and, if exhortations fail, drastic reduction in food and clothing prices to a figure four times the average price of the same articles in 1914.

The only thing in which the Government has not yet caused public rejoicing relates to the cost of cigars and cigarettes. There may be cheaper living, but not cheaper smoking. However, the energetic action of Signor Mussolini has made him a more heroic figure than ever in the estimation of Italian housewives. One hears in the market-places the familiar threats to butchers, grocers, and other dealers, and such expressions as, "Wait till Mussolini comes out with a new decree, then you will see." The decree reducing by law rents of flats to four times the average in 1914 is recognised as a boon to the entire nation. House proprietors will not starve, but millions of

(Continued on next column.)

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 30th, 1927.

On London	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 90 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris	1/235
Bank Bills, on demand	1/235
Credit, 4 months' sight	1/310
On New York	45 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	50
On Bombay	1/38 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/38 1/2
On Calcutta	1/38 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/38 1/2
On Shanghai	1/38 1/2
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama	1/24 1/2
On Manila	87 1/2
On Singapore	87 1/2
On Batavia	120 1/2
On Hongkong	nom.
On Saigon	nom.
On Bangkok	83 1/2
Government, Bank's Buying rate	83 1/2
Gold Loan, 100 fine per cent.	25 1/2
Bank Silver, per oz.	25 1/2

tenants already bless Mussolini.
"Cole us santo" (a real saint).

"HAZELINE" SNOW

Ladies find it the ideal non-greasy toilet preparation. Men use it after shaving because it soothes and cools the skin.

"HAZELINE" ROSE FROST

for those who need a touch of colour

Both in glass pots
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MSS. TO GO TO HOSPITAL.

LIFE WORK OF A GERMAN SCIENTIST.

Rome.

Ten precious papyri of the ninth and tenth centuries, which are among the great ecclesiastical treasures of the Spanish Church, are to be brought to Rome from Barcelona for medical treatment in the "clinic" of Dr. Kehr, a German specialist who has devoted his life to the discovery of methods to preserve old manuscripts.

Cardinal Exile, president of the Papal Commission for Biblical Studies, will personally fetch the manuscript from Spain.

Each papyrus contains the text of a Papal bull, except one, which has the text of three bulls, and they are written in lettering used by the Papal Court up to the end of the eleventh century.

Of course, the manuscripts will be returned to Spain when they have been medicated, but the journey is said by some experts to be so risky for them that there is opposition in some quarters to their travelling so far.

SLEEPING GIRL BRANDED.

ASTOUNDING CRIME IN HOLLYWOOD.

New York, July 26th.

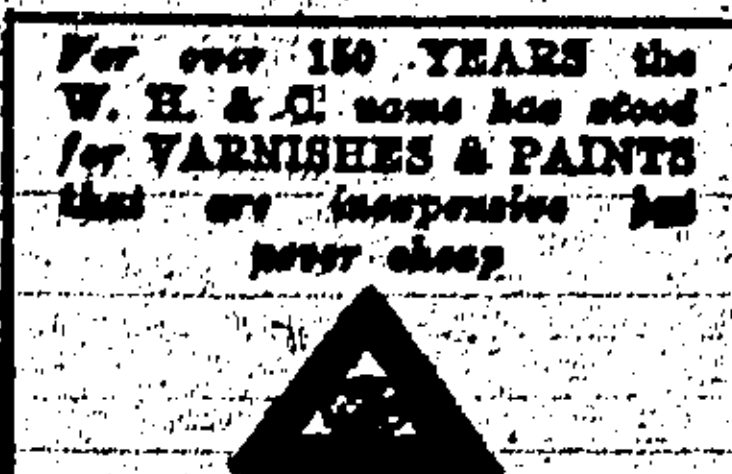
An astounding crime was committed in Hollywood early this morning, when an unknown man gained an entrance to the apartment of Miss Doris Dore, a twenty-one-year-old actress, as she lay asleep and slashed the letter "K" seven times on her breast, arms, hands, forehead, and chin with a razor. The man escaped.

Neighbours who were aroused by Miss Dore's screams, summoned assistance, and removed the actress to the Hollywood Emergency Hospital.

Miss Dore is in a serious condition and is unable to provide a clue. She states that this was the third successive night that she had been aroused after midnight. The first two nights she was aroused by knockings, which she disregarded. She added that she awoke as a strange man entered her and seized her screams with one hand and wielded the razor with the other.

Synoleo Paste Distemper

THE COLOURWASH IN 24 ART SHADES



Agents:

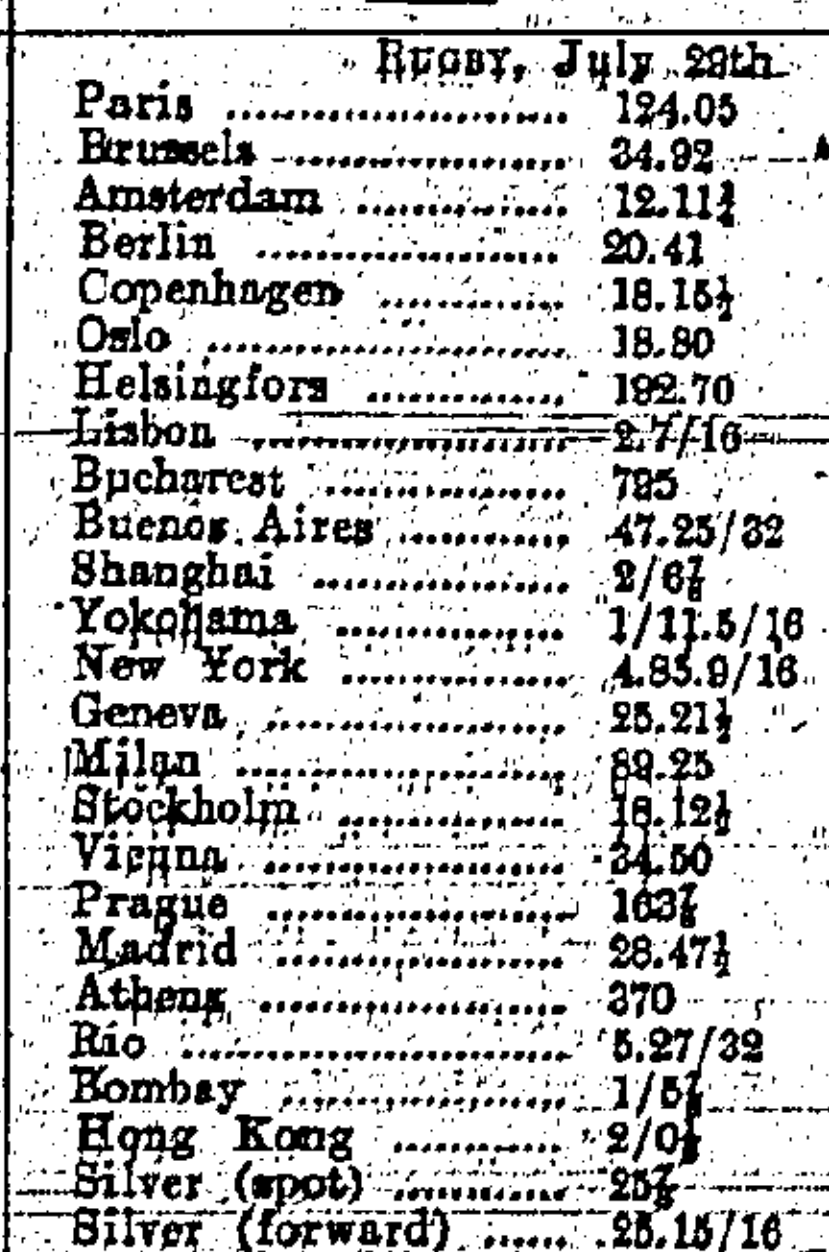
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RIVALRIES IN CANTON.

GENERAL LI AND NANKING APPOINTMENTS.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE'S NEW DIRECTORATE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Police Authorities in Canton have been instructed by the General Officer Commanding the Troops in Canton to investigate the origin of the rumours that there have been attempts to assassinate General Li Tsai Hsin, Chief of Staff of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Army, and that General Li has disarmed the troops of General Chiang Kai Shek. It is understood that there might have been disagreements between the followers of General Chiang Kai Shek, of whom General Chien is one, and those of General Li Tsai Hsin, but they have not gone so far as reported. The personal followings of both General Chiang and General Li have attributed these rumours to the "Reds" and thus dismiss the whole matter. The movement of troops in and around Canton and the precautions that are being taken by the civil and military authorities against attempts at assassination as well as the persistent "Red" propaganda show the unsettled conditions.

The officials appointed to Canton by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in Nanking will not be able to assume their duties to-day, as it was announced they would. Many have expressed their willingness to resign before taking over on account of the hostility of General Li. When the Nanking mandate finally becomes effective in Canton, it will be in a revised form and in accordance with the wishes of the actual ruler of the province.

General Chiang Kai Shek is summoning all graduates of Whompa Military Academy who studied under him to report to his headquarters at Nanking for service. Many of these men now in Canton are idle, as the authorities have less confidence in them than their old teacher and dean.

To-day at the Canton Christian College, Honglok, Canton (also known as Lignan University) hundreds of old boys and friends will assemble at two o'clock for the inauguration of the new Board of Trustees, a Chinese body which is to replace the American staff who have managed the college under a Board of Trustees at New York. The Board have leased the buildings and property to the Chinese Board for the nominal rent of one dollar a year, thus turning a valuable and well developed institution over to Chinese management as a mark of American goodwill and friendship.

Dr. James M. Henry, the President, will exchange chairs with Professor Chung Wing Kwong, the Vice-President, and Mr. Chung will also become chairman of the present Board of Trustees.

Members of the Kuomintang holding political offices of "honour and profit" in Canton have now a duty to pay an income tax of from one to eight per cent. The latter rate applies to all whose salary is over \$900 a month.

LAUNCH STOLEN FROM THE HARBOUR.

Pirates operating within Canton Harbour limit last Friday afternoon succeeded in stealing the steam-launch *Hing Ching* from her crew without the knowledge of the Water Police. Four pirates boarded the launch and ordered the crew to steam out of the Harbour. The launch is still at large, and the owners have reported the incident to the Police who duly "noted the case."

Mercenary troops engaged by Canton from the Provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi, and designated the 16th and the 7th Kuomintang Armies, have been pouring into Kwangtung during the last fortnight. They are to uphold Chiang Kai Shek interests in Canton and have been engaged on the pretext of meeting the military menace to Hunan and Kiangsi from the Hankow Government. For the present all these mercenary troops are being stationed at Shikwan, Pingshek, Nanyung, and Chihing.

Taking advantage of the anti-Japanese boycott in Canton and the attempt to exclude further import of Japanese coal, native mining interests are showing great activity. They are thinking of a publicity campaign with "use native coal" as its slogan.

The Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway are making arrangements for fish to be transported from Canton to Hong Kong by freight cars. This will greatly shorten the time of transportation for this class of very perishable goods.

MACAO AND THE "REDS."

A DENIAL.

The Portuguese Consul-General asks us to deny the report received from our Chinese correspondent, and printed in Saturday's issue to the effect that "a number of Reds have collected at Macao and are concocting a plot to effect widespread damage to the railways throughout Kwangtung."

According to reliable official information from Macao the Portuguese Consul-General is, he informs us, in a position to deny this report in toto.

So far the Portuguese Government are aware the Chinese inhabitants of Macao are peaceful and law-abiding and are not hatching any scheme to oppose the Government of Canton.

"THE QUEEN'S" BAND AT KOWLOON.

CAPITAL CONCERT BUT RAIN SPOILS ATTENDANCE.

The band of the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment played at the second of a series of open-air concerts in Kowloon yesterday. If the weather is fine, the concerts are held on the bathing beach at Kowloon Dock; otherwise in the Dock canteen. Heavy rain marred the concert, and the attendance was accordingly small. The band finished an excellent programme with the regimental march, "Braganza."

The programme was as follows:—
March—Symphonique, Op. 18.
Overture—Rosamond... Schubert.
Waltz—The Blue Danube... Strauss.
Popular Numbers.
Britain's First Line... Williams.
Selection... Gershwin.
Tale of Hoffman... Offenbach.
Prince Charming.

The band performed by permission of Lieut.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers.

P.W.D. NO POWER TO FINE.

IMPORTANT MAGISTRACY DECISION.

CASE OF TRESPASS ON CROWN LAND.

At the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning, Mr. R. E. Lindsell gave his decision, which he had reserved earlier, last week, in the case in which Mr. Li Tse Fong, builder of a number of European flats on Mount Davis, was summoned by the Public Works Department for trespass on Crown Land by laying waste pipes without a permit.

It will be remembered that when the case came up on Monday of last week there was considerable legal argument on the point as to whether the Public Works Department, in imposing a penalty on a contractor for breach of conditions of a permit, were justified in utilising the process of the Court to enforce payment of the penalty.

On that occasion, Mr. A. E. Hall, who appeared for the defence, said that the P.W.D. condoned the action of defendants, the intake of water from a spring, and the pipe-lines, having been constructed on the suggestion of one of the Department's representatives, and by the fact that it was not until four months later that action was taken by the Department. Then a fine of \$50 was imposed, and a condition was made for the payment of this penalty before the encroachment was legalised.

Mr. Hall raised the query whether this was not usurping the Magistrate's powers. He produced correspondence in which the word "fine" was used by the P.W.D.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith (Assistant Crown Solicitor) appearing for the P.W.D., denied that the Department was usurping the Magistrate's powers in imposing the penalty, which was merely made a condition before the work could be permitted. There had been too many of these breaches, and some action had to be taken. He produced Stroud's legal dictionary and expounded that the word "fine," apart from its strict meaning, had a meaning also akin to "premium."

His Worship then said that it was only when the defendant refused to pay the \$50 that this summons was taken before the Court. "What else does that mean," his Worship said, "than asking this Court to act as a lever for the payment of this fine imposed by the P.W.D. It is obviously an important point which also affects all other cases of this nature. I want time to consider."

The Decision.
Giving his decision in the case on Saturday, his Worship found that the defendant had clearly been guilty of a technical offence by encroaching on Government property, and imposed a nominal fine of \$10.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, asked for an order for the removal of the structure complained of by the P.W.D.

Mr. Lindsell said that it was quite clear that the purpose of the prosecution was to secure an order rather than a fine, so that in order to avoid removing the structure the defendant would pay the fine of \$50 imposed on him by the P.W.D. The P.W.D. had no authority to impose that fine, and for that reason his Worship refused to make an order.

Mr. Whyte-Smith said that in fairness to the P.W.D., and with no desire to influence his Worship in his decision, he wished to say that the P.W.D. imposed what he called a "premium" with the view that it was to the defendant's advantage to pay the \$50 rather than be obliged to remove the structure, which it was quite within the P.W.D.'s right at the time to demand. If the P.W.D. were denied the power to use their discretion they would have such encroachments on Crown land, than to order removal in every case. This, he claimed, would cause hardships in some cases due to pure misunderstanding.

Mr. Lindsell said that the defence had raised the point of the P.W.D.'s authority to impose a fine. He must give a decision on that point, and he regretted that after careful consideration he must find against the P.W.D.

MRS. COSTEN'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

TWO PRESENTATIONS.

LOCAL TALENT AT ITS BEST.

The last of the concerts arranged by Mrs. Costen (but not the last of the successful series being given by local ladies and gentlemen to the troops) was attended on Saturday night by 300 soldiers. The capacity of the City Hall is only 600, so accommodation had to be found for 300 men. Two hundred were turned away. Lady Clementi was among those present.

The concert was even better than the others that Mrs. Costen has put on at the City Hall; it was her final and triumphal effort. A very novel feature was the appearance of a well-known trio of local musicians—Mr. Harry Ore (Piano), Mr. Rudolph Gerzovsky (Violin) and Mr. George Surmi (Cello). As professionals these gentlemen gave of their best to an audience that was not slow to express its appreciation of genuine harmony. The trio received several encores, after which Messrs. Gerzovsky and Surmi each gave a solo.

Another novelty was a little sketch entitled "The Man in the Bowler Hat," by A. A. Milne. It was performed with a polish that spoke of much time spent in rehearsals. Jack Anstis and the six "What-nots"—all servicemen—gave some brilliant jazz music. Their band lacks neither instruments nor the skill to play them. Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, by now a familiar and very popular figure with the soldiers, presented some of his latest humorous songs and recitations. But though they are new to the Tommies they are not new to Mr. Burnett, for he sang one of them 24 years ago.

Drummer Steward had a novel turn in the "Chinaman from London Town." He secured thunders of laughter with his convincing richa-coolie impersonation, complete with conical hat and yoke.

Miss Aileen Woods sang several songs as vivaciously as ever and as usual proved one of the outstanding hits of the evening. Mr. W. A. Hannibal told some new stories to the lads in his raucous vein, and with the customary results.

Another new turn was a jazz dance by Miss Betty Pestonji, a graceful little dancer. Mrs. H. Boleau gave a much-appreciated violin solo, and afterwards took part in a trio with Miss J. Braga and Miss N. Acheson. Signora de Guzman gave a solo and then a duet with Mr. G. D'Aquino.

Mr. Harry Ore's piano selections composed and played by himself, secured the applause they deserved. "Gold Dust Shaken from the Willow Tree" was the very essence of the Orient. Finally Mrs. Richard Sanger sang "Ave Maria," accompanied by Mr. John Braga (violin). The accompanists were: Mrs. G. W. R. Griggs, Mrs. H. Woods, Mrs. R. Pestonji, Miss C. Braga, Mrs. C. P. E. James, Mr. D. C. G. Dickinson, and Mr. R. d'Almada.

The Farewell Presents.

At the conclusion of the concert Mrs. Costen was presented with a set of silver bowls by men of the Forces. The inscription was: Presented to Mrs. W. T. Costen as a token of appreciation and esteem by members of His Majesty's Forces, Hong Kong, 1927. A loving cup was presented by the Entertainment Committee of the Y.M.C.A., with the inscription: Presented to Mrs. W. T. Costen as a mark of appreciation of valuable assistance rendered to the naval and military Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Committee, Hong Kong, July 20th, 1927. Mrs. Younghouse presented a large bouquet on behalf of the City Hall Entertainment Committee.

Mr. Sutherland, addressing the soldiers, said: "I want you all to realize the work Mrs. Costen has put in. It has taken up 14 days of her time between the concerts to bring them

(Continued on next column.)

TRADE IN HONG KONG.

CHINESE OPINION ON OUR VIEWS.

YOUNGER MERCHANTS IN AGREEMENT.

According to our Chinese correspondent the leading article on Hong Kong Trade which appeared in our issue of Friday and supported the action of the General Chamber of Commerce in not accepting the invitation of the Chinese Chamber to undertake a joint investigation of the present business slump, has aroused a good deal of comment among Chinese merchants. Many of them still believe that it is possible, through their organisation, and in one way and another to better present conditions. The vernacular press has also had a good deal to say, mainly hostile to the views put forward. The *Wai Tsai Pao* published a translation of the article in full.

Our correspondent in conversation with a Chinese banker and a Chinese lawyer found that on the whole they agreed with the arguments in the article. They frankly admitted that the task which the Chinese Chamber proposed setting itself was extraordinarily difficult and it was very doubtful if anything could be done. Generally speaking, the younger merchants who do direct business with foreign importers and exporters, and are more or less a group by themselves, agree with the view that, until there is peace and order in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, it will be futile to attempt anything.

The whole question is this: "Can we do anything just now to improve trade in Hong Kong?" Some Chinese merchants think that they should, at least, meet and talk about it, but the majority simply say, "It's no use. Wait until there's peace in China."

"CHINESE MERCHANTS INDIGNANT."

Under the above heading the following article appeared in the *Tai Kwong Pao* of Saturday:—

In yesterday's issue of the *Hong Kong Daily Press* appeared a leading article, "Hong Kong Trade," in which the efforts made by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to remedy the present unsatisfactory conditions of local trade were unfavourably criticised. The general line of the argument was as follows: Trade in Hong Kong depends mainly on the political conditions in China. So long as China is internally divided and trade facilities are handicapped, it is certain that local business must be indirectly affected. How Chinese merchants are going to tackle this gigantic problem we do not know. Their efforts at this time can be rightly looked out of place. It is no wonder that the General Chamber of Commerce refused to accept their invitation to devise ways and means of remedy the present bad state of affairs.

The article was written in a satirical tone and sarcasm and irony abound. Every leading Chinese merchant who saw it felt extremely indignant and not a few frankly showed their anger. In their opinion Chinese merchants, with their valuable or "blood" capital cannot afford to adopt a policy of *laissez faire* while trade in Hong Kong labouring under a strong handicap due to external circumstances. The methods proposed may not go to the roots of the trouble but it should serve a good purpose and be of assistance. The intention of the writer of this article is, indeed, very difficult to grasp.

up to such a high standard. Mrs. Costen has taken a great load off the hands of the Entertainment Committee.

Mrs. Costen's Reply.
Mrs. Costen replied: With Lady Clementi's permission I will thank her for the encouragement and help she has given me in urging me to go on with work. To her the greater thanks is due (applause). I just hate to leave you all. I have many times been asked which regiment is my favourite, and I have only been able to say "I just love you all." (Applause.)

Mrs. Costen was given three hearty cheers.
Mrs. Costen, as announced on Saturday, is leaving for Haiphong shortly, with her husband, of the Standard Co., Ltd.

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denies the interview; but how about his "timely," "brutal," "frank" book, just published.

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Sure to be widely discussed.	
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THE MYSTIC ROSE. A Study of Primitive Marriage. By ...	\$2.50
CONVERSATION BY OLIVE HEBERTINE. On the Art of ...	\$5.50
E. V. LUCAS'S LONDON. ...	\$15.00
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY Authorized Mr. J. MOWBRAY JONES To Sign Our Firm Per Procuration. W. A. HANNIBAL & CO., Hong Kong and Canton. August 1st, 1927. [5167]

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the Subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution.

By Order, E. D. MATTHEWS, Secretary, R.H.K.G.C. 1st August, 1927. [5168]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 Cents Per Share has been declared Payable on TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST Next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hong Kong.

By Order of the Board, W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary, Hong Kong, 29th July, 1927. [5171]

NOTICE.

MONIES up to \$120,000 are available for investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee's Valuation. Apply Messrs. DEACONS, Princes Buildings. [5124]

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PRINCES' BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [55]

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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3RD AT 9.15 P.M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH AT 9.15 P.M.

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JOSEF BORISSOFF

ACCOMPANIST: MR. WILLY REIMANN.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 1st, 1927.

TRADE AND SPECULATION.

We gather that our recent remarks on Hong Kong trade conditions are thoroughly endorsed by a large number of foreign and Chinese merchants, who are disposed to regard with somewhat cynical amusement the manoeuvres which have been going on for some weeks past in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, as the result of which the speculative element, it is understood, have obtained temporary dominance. That their sway will only be temporary may be taken for granted because circumstances as they are, and not as we would like them to be, govern the situation. British and foreign merchants assure us that their Chinese conferees as a whole entertain perfectly sound views as to the realities of the present position in China and have been for months unusually cautious in placing orders. They realize that with the country torn by military factions, and conditions in that respect worse than ever this year, the ordinary process of exchange of commodities is greatly impeded, and that safety for traders lies in a "hand-to-mouth" policy. Hong Kong Chinese dealers are all the more disposed to be careful when they see the shopkeepers in their chief outlet—Canton—driven to threats that they will close their shops as the only way of combatting extortionate taxation. These are only a few of the elements of trade

uncertainty which led to "lack of confidence." Hong Kong, with all the Treaty Ports, has to bow to the inevitable in this matter. We stand here in the position of a pumping station between two reservoirs. Frantic over-driving of the pumping machinery is no remedy for a water shortage if the reservoirs are nearly dry.

There is, we gather, no shortage, neither is there a glut of money in the Colony. Ample facilities exist for financing such business enterprise as may be safely undertaken. Merchants would be the first to admit that the foreign banks have followed a helpful policy for years past, and there has been no "tightening of the screw" in recent months. If Chinese merchants cannot obtain "easy terms" from a native bank they have the obvious remedy, provided that the business transaction they propose is of the non-speculative type. If Bank interest were reduced by, say, one per cent., the effect, if any, would only be to encourage some degree of over-buying and so pile up more troubles for the future. Another form of "assistance" which the Chinese Chamber may have in mind is that the rate of interest on loans to native banks from foreign banks should be reduced. Unless this were passed on to the merchant, which it probably would not be, the effect on trade would be nil; if it were passed on it would give the undesirable stimulus to over-buying already referred to.

We shrewdly suspect, however, that the instigators of this agitation are the share speculators. They would naturally like to see a little, temporary boom on the share market in the course of which they would unload on the "innocents" (if they can find them) those shares which have been a burden on their hands since the slump of June, 1925. In a very short time the inevitable reaction would set in and the only result would be that a certain amount of money would have changed hands, the actual position of the Colony generally being just what it was before.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. on Saturday was 0.8 inch. The total since January 1st is 69.3 inches, against an average of 51.10 inches.

A Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital from Telegraph Bay where he received an injury to his hand during blasting operations on the hillside.

A Chinese, who was employed in the printing department of the Chinese Mail was fined \$50, with the alternative of four weeks' imprisonment by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy, for stealing three bales of paper.

It is notified that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, *vice* Mr. A. O. Lang, resigned, with effect from April 4th, 1927.

It is announced in the Government Gazette that H.E. the Governor has appointed Bishan Singh to be Honorary Commissioner of Police (Reserve), and Sirdar Khan to be Assistant Superintendent of Police (Reserve) and to be in command of the Indian Company, Hong Kong Police Reserve.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club will be held at the City Hall on Tuesday, August 8th, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing a resolution authorising the Committee to charge in future all ladies who are permitted to use the Golf Club's courses or Club houses, a subscription not exceeding \$2 a month, and to make the necessary alterations to the rules for this purpose.

Two Indian cases of enteric and one Portuguese case of puerperal fever were reported on Friday.

Mr. C. N. Collins of the Savoy Hotel reported to the Police that \$90 had been taken from his pocket. He found the money yesterday in his bed.

Prior to the service at St. John's Cathedral last evening there was a short organ recital by the organist, which was much appreciated.

A Buick car left outside the Star Ferry pier at 10 o'clock on Saturday night was gone when its owner, Wong Chai Sheung, went to claim it at 9 o'clock next morning.

A Chinese was arrested for stealing by finding a ring valued at \$300. His wife has also been arrested for receiving the ring and attempting to pawn it. Both will be charged at the Central Magistracy to-day.

On Saturday evening at about seven o'clock the Star Ferry on reaching Kowloon crashed into the wharf with considerable violence, reducing two of the huge vertical beams on the wharf almost to splinters. No one was injured.

A small fire broke out in a cracker-shop at 105, Reclamation Street, Mongkok, yesterday. A quantity of paper cracker-cases were destroyed, but the damage was slight. The Fire Brigade extinguished the blaze in a few minutes.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shim, of Ying Wa College, were hosts at a dinner in Tao-to Shin Kun Restaurant last Saturday evening to a large number of friends and relatives in honour of the "first moon" festival of their son, who was born a month ago.

The funeral of Mrs. Edelmira Maria Castilho took place on Saturday at the Roman Catholic Cemetery on Saturday afternoon, there being many friends and relatives at the graveside. The deceased died at the Government Civil Hospital on July 26th.

A JUNK FIRE.

A freight junk carrying some 90 cases of oil while at anchor near Mongkok caught fire last Saturday night, causing serious injury to a 19-year-old youth who, however, managed to reach the Kwong Wah Hospital at Yaumatei without assistance. The owner of the junk is Ng Ken, and his boat number is 367. He had more than 80 cases of oil on board the junk when it caught fire.

DOGS AFLOAT TO BE LICENSED.

The regulations with regard to dog licences for animals kept on board junks are now being strictly enforced.

According to statute, all animals on junks, sampans or other harbour craft should be licensed, but there has hitherto been a certain amount of laxity.

By a recent order of the Captain Superintendent of Police, the law is to be applied without exception, owners of dogs in all harbour craft, junks and sampans being allowed one month in which to take out licences.

DEPORTED.

During the week-end some 20 Chinese girls, suspected of "frequenting" ships in the Harbour, have been deported by the Hong Kong Authorities.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.15 p.m., stated:—

There is little change in pressure distribution since this morning. A depression is approaching Shanghai from the westward.

Forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, cloudy, showery, improving.

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

Many rumours were current in Hong Kong during the week-end with regard to the C.N.C. dispute. It was widely stated that the China Navigation Company have received instructions to submit the matter to arbitration, but no information was given and there is evidently very little foundation to the report. Some significance was attached to the fact that a meeting is stated to have been held in Shanghai during the week-end and between the Guilds and the Company. This will be the first round-table conference, and gives some hopes of a settlement.

On enquiry yesterday, we were informed that nothing had been heard from Shanghai, and it was understood by the local Guild Officers that the meeting referred to was not on Saturday, but is to be held to-day.

An unconfirmed rumour prevalent yesterday was that an arbitration already concluded had been in favour of the officers.

\$14,990 IN FORGERIES.

SENSATIONAL SEIZURE BY CHANDU OFFICER.

SINGAPORE, July 22nd.

Officers of the Government Monopolies, Singapore, in the discharge of their duty of preventing the import of illicit opium and other drugs, often make interesting seizures. Indeed some of the biggest hauls of arms and ammunition have been made by men of this department.

A seizure at Tanjong Pagar on July 18th among the luggage of a Chinese passenger landing from the *Nam Sang*, on her arrival from China, was a sensational one, consisting as it did of allegedly forged currency notes of a face value of \$14,990.

The affair had a sequel this morning, when a Chinese clerk from the Treasury, giving evidence before Mr. H. R. Bull on a charge against a Chinese named Lim Kuet of being in possession of counterfeit currency, described as forgeries every one of the 1,499 \$10 notes which had been submitted to him.

Giving evidence regarding the seizure Mr. Listerman stated that on July 18th last he was on duty at Tanjong Pagar examination shed during the arrival at Singapore from China of the *Nam Sang*. A lorry passing out with four Chinese was stopped. The accused, one of the men, claimed a chest, which was examined.

In the chest was a wicker basket, a bag of yarn and other odds and ends.

Within the bag of yarn were three paper parcels, which upon examination proved to contain what appeared to be currency notes.

Having his suspicions aroused by the appearance of some of the notes, Mr. Listerman rang up the police, and gave the Chinese in charge.

The accused was committed for trial.—*Straits Times*.

AMOK IN SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, July 22nd.

An amok occurred in High Street, Singapore, yesterday evening, the man being a Chinese inmate of the passenger lodging house at the Hill Street end of High Street.

Armed with a chopper, he attacked and wounded two Chinese in the lodging house before rushing at the constable on traffic duty at the junction of Hill Street with High Street. A constable in plain clothes was at hand, and the two officers overpowered and captured the assailant.

The wounded men are fortunately not seriously hurt.

HEAT WAVE IN SHANGHAI.

The little rainstorm which dropped a half-inch of water upon sweltering Shanghai on Saturday night while it did not break the hot spell did at least lower the minimum temperature five degrees so that many thousands got a better night's rest than for many nights before, says the *China Press*.

Saturday's maximum was 94.6, a drop of 5.1 degrees from the day before. The temperatures for the last eight days are:

	1927	1926
July 16th,	Max. 96.4. Min. 76.5.	Max. 92.4. Min. 77.5.
" 17th,	90.7 78.5	92.3 76.3
" 18th,	92.5 78.3	94.3 77.9
" 19th,	91.4 77.5	90.0 76.4
" 20th,	87.6 78.8	96.4 77.4
" 21st,	87.7 78.4	94.6 78.7
" 22nd,	88.7 78.7	88.2 78.2
" 23rd,	94.0 74.8	96.1 78.8

PRINCES & PREMIER IN CANADA.

OFFICIALLY WELCOMED.

QUEBEC CROWDED WITH VISITORS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 30th.

The Prince of Wales, Prince George and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and his party, on board the *Empress of Australia*, arrived in the Saint Lawrence River yesterday and the vessel dropped anchor off Quebec early this morning.

The visitors were later officially welcomed on board by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, Mr. Perceval, and the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King.

Both Princes have on former occasions visited Canada, but it is first time that a British Prime Minister has visited the Dominion during his term of office.

Great preparations have been made to welcome the guests, and Quebec is crowded with visitors.

The Royal party will leave for Montreal on Sunday and will reach Ottawa on Tuesday. After visits to Brockville, Kingston, Toronto and Niagara they will proceed to Banff, where they will arrive on August 10th. Thence the Prince will proceed to his ranch, and Mr. Baldwin will pay short visits to prairie cities and maritime provinces.

THE INDIAN FLOODS.

RAIN NOW HOLDING OFF.

COMMUNICATIONS STILL DISORGANISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, July 29th.

There is more reassuring news from the Gujarat flood areas, the rain holding off.

Communications are still disorganised. The small train passengers, who were marooned while travelling from the Punjab to Bombay, have been rescued and taken to Delhi.

Further Details.

LATER.

The floods at Gujarat are subsiding. 40,000 persons at Ahmedabad are reported homeless. Baroda is still unable to communicate telegraphically.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL BEATTY.

LETTER FROM THE PRIME MINISTER.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 29th.

The following letter is issued, which Mr. Baldwin, before leaving for Canada, addressed to Earl Beatty.

"On your relinquishment of your appointment as First Sea Lord, and Chief of the Naval Staff, I wish to place on record the thanks of the Government for the valuable assistance you have rendered during the last eight years, following your great service in the war. We all recognise that the period of retrenchment and economy which necessarily followed the war has been one of exceptional difficulty for the Admiralty, and we greatly appreciate the continuous efforts you have made to achieve these objects consistently with the essential needs of naval defence.

"As president of the Committee of Imperial Defence, I wish also to thank you for the prominent part you have played in the successful inauguration of a committee of chiefs-of-staff, and for the promotion of close co-operation between the three fighting Services, to which the Government attach the greatest importance.

"May I express the hope that, notwithstanding the completion of your term of office at the Admiralty, your advice will remain at the disposal of the Committee of Imperial Defence."

CHEKIANG REQUESTS PUNITIVE
EXPEDITION AGAINST HANKOW.

SUGGESTS ARREST OF WANG CHING WEI.

GENERAL YEN EXPLAINS WHY HE CANNOT CHECK
MARSHAL FENG.THE SURRENDER OF HSUCHOW TO
THE NORTH CONFIRMED.

The Northerners claim to have captured Tsingkiangpu on July 29th and Pengpu on the following day. Further evidence is afforded of the fact that all has by no means well with General Chiang's troops in Shantung by the statement that it is confirmed that the "Southerners" unconditionally retired from Hsuehchow, which Chiang had made his Headquarters in his advance northwards.

The "Red" Unions of Hankow appear to be having their final fling in organising the ricksha coolies' strike. There has just been a collision between the deluded strikers and the military, in which several casualties have occurred. Evidently, Hankow is safely in the hands of the "Moderates."

CHEKIANG "UP AGAINST"
HANKOW.

(Fah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 31st. The Chekiang Provincial Government telegraphically requested the Nanking Government on the 27th inst. that the latter should promptly issue an order to send a punitive expedition against the Hankow Government and give a reward for the arrest of Mr. Wang Ching Wei.

Except a small number at Tsingkiangpu, Sun Chuen Feng's troops have already moved towards south Shantung. They were rearranged into four army corps.

Southern Army's Progress.
According to a Kuomintang source, the Southerners' defence line is at Sihhsien, some 100 miles south of Hsuehchow and on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway of the Anhui section. The main forces are concentrating at Kucheng, situated at the mid-point between Sihhsien and Pengpu, while Marshal Chiang himself is now at Pengpu directing operations.

ANOTHER NANKING TAX.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 31st. A two-cent tax on large and a one cent on small aerated mineral waters is to be collected on Chinese territory from July 29th.

NANKING LEGALISING
OPIUM TRAFFIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 31st. It is reliably stated that the legalised sale of opium and the licensing of opium dens will be enforced shortly.

A monopoly has been granted to the Yung Ting Company, alleged notorious opium smugglers, who are paying a million dollars the first month, rising to a million and seven hundred thousand in the twelfth month to payments totalling fifteen million, four hundred thousand dollars.

2,000 WHAMPOA CADETS
AT SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 31st. Two thousand Whampoa cadets arrived on July 30th aboard the s.s. Fuan. They are awaiting orders.

GENERAL GALLEN STILL
AT HANKOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 31st. General Gallen did not accompany Borodin, but is remaining to direct military operations.

CEYLON'S CON-
STITUTION.SPECIAL COMMISSION
APPOINTED TO
REPORT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUEBY, July 30th. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Special Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore, to visit Ceylon and report on the working of the existing constitution and on any difficulties of administration which may have arisen in connection with it and to make recommendations accordingly. It is intended that the Commission should visit Ceylon towards the end of the present year.

SHANGHAI'S NEW MUNI-
CIPAL RATES.

PICKETING STOPPED.

COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 30th. At a meeting of representatives of the Municipal Council and delegates of the Chinese Ratepayers Association at the Union Club yesterday, progress was made towards a compromise on the subject of the increase in rates.

A meeting of the Council this morning approved the *modus vivendi* of the arrangements which are expected to be satisfactory to both parties, but responsible officials state the time is not ripe for the announcement of the terms, as this might embarrass the negotiations. Meanwhile, there is no further picketing.

NANKING BILLETS.

CHINESE IN FOREIGN
PROPERTY.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

NANKING, July 29th. Owing to the shortage of billets, officers of the Cantonese 4th Army have been billeted in bungalows attached to the International Imports and Exports Company. There has been no looting and the behaviour of the troops on the whole is good.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has the matter in hand.

Nothing to report. Kuikiang, July 30th—Chang Tak Wei and Wang Ching Wei arrived on Friday from up-river and were welcomed by a large crowd. Wuhu, July 30th—Four more transports and 4 junks arrived with troops on Friday from Nanking.

Nothing to record regarding other Yangtze ports.

ENORMOUS FLOOD
DAMAGE.ALARMING REPORTS TO A
SHANGHAI PAPER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 29th. The Shanghai Evening News states that reports from Army are to the effect that most severe floods have inundated the district of Changchow, so rapidly that thousands have perished, official estimates placing the loss at 10,000 lives and the crop damage at \$5,000,000.

No Change on Yangtze.

SHANGHAI, July 29th. The situation here remains unchanged, and advice from the Yangtze ports show that there have been no developments.

WUCHANG AMMUNITION
DUMP ABLAZE.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 29th. A Hankow message of July 27th states that a fire broke out in an ammunition dump at Wuchang the previous evening, and over 100 soldiers and civilians were killed, and 80 seriously injured, chiefly as the result of explosions, while a large number of buildings, including the St. Joseph's Middle School, were destroyed.

The conflagration and roar of explosions lasted for eight and a half hours.

The fire brigade was helpless, owing to there being no water.

THE TRIBUTE TO
LORD OXFORD.STATEMENT BY LORD
READING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 31st.

With reference to the presentation to Lord Oxford, Lord Reading, in a formal statement, declares that the matter should have been a purely private affair, but as various accounts had been published in the newspapers, a statement ought to be made by him, as it was he who mainly had charge of the matter. Lord Reading says that a few of Lord Oxford's friends and political admirers, irrespective of party, decided to offer the gift to indicate their appreciation of Lord Oxford's great public services. It was desired to secure a capital sum and annuity, and Lord Oxford had expressed his willingness to accept their spontaneous tribute. A limited number of persons had been approached and had responded promptly, expressing gratification at the privilege afforded them. Others on learning of the movement, independently, expressed a desire to participate.

The following contributed: Lords Aberconway, Beauchamp, Beaverbrook, Cowdray, Derby, Devonport, Incheague, Lincolnshire and Reading, Suttlesworth, Hon. H. N. Gladstone, the Hon. Mr. Peter Larkin, Hon. James de Rothschild and Mr. Bernhard Baron, Sir Abe Bailey, Sir Alfred Mond and Sir John Simon.

BIG U.S. MERGER.

TRADE COMMISSION ORDER
INVESTIGATION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 30th.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered an investigation into the relationship between the Dupont General Motors and the United States Steel Corporation.

AMERICAN OIL FIELDS.

OUTPUT SCHEME IN
OPERATION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, July 30th.

The oil producers of the Greater Seminole area have decided to enforce the curtailment programme limiting production in the district to 450 thousand barrels daily.

[A cablegram of Wednesday stated:—Operators in the Seminole oilfield have reached an agreement to curtail the output and have consented to consider a plan of production upon a *pro rata* basis.]

HILL SIXTY FOR BRITISH
NATION.THE GIFT OF A BURTON
DIRECTOR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUEBY, July 29th.

"Sir Lamington" Worthington Evans, the War Secretary, has written to Mr. Calder, the Director of a Burton firm, accepting his offer to the nation, as a free gift, of Hill Sixty, the scene during the war of the most desperate fighting in the Ypres sector.

The War Secretary stated that he had asked the Imperial War Graves Commission to take over the land and maintain it.

Sir Fabian Ware, Vice-Chairman of the War Graves Commission, interviewed, said that "when the transfer is effected he will immediately consider how the hill can best be preserved."

MALAYA'S RUBBER EXPORT
QUOTA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30th.

It is officially announced that the exportable rubber allowance from Ceylon and Malaya remains at 60 per cent.

BRITISH AVIATION.
ANNUAL RACE FOR THE
KING'S CUP.

WON BY W. L. HOPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30th.

For the annual air race for the King's Cup there were 17 starters, including Lady Bailey.

The course was 540 miles from Hushnall Aerodrome to Nottingham. The prize was won by W. L. Hope flying a D.H. sixty *Moth*. Time: 5 hrs., 50 mins., 40 secs. Weather conditions were bad.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Further Details.

RUEBY, July 30th. Eighteen pilots, including one woman, Lady Abe Bailey, who is flying her own *Moth* aeroplane, started to-day in the air race for the King's Cup over a course of two circuits, each of about 150 miles.

One of the circuits will be traversed twice, making a total distance of 300 miles. What is regarded as the fastest aeroplane in the Royal Air Force, the Avro Napier *Avenger* gives five hours start to the smallest machine in the race, the *Avocet* Second.

The *Avocet* engine is only forty horse power and contrasts strikingly with the Hawker Rolls Royce bombing plane with its 700 horse power engine, which is also competing.

COMMUNISM IN
BRAZIL.LAW PASSED FOR ITS
SUPPRESSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st.

The Chamber of Deputies by 118 votes to 13 have passed a law for the suppression of communism in Brazil.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

RADIO AUTO ALARMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29th.

New measures aiming at the safety of life at sea are announced by the Board of Trade, to the effect that one out of the two types of auto alarms, recently produced, respectively by the Marconi Company and the Radio Communication Company, must be fitted to all foreign-going ships carrying between 50 and 200 persons, and to all coasting vessels carrying over 50 persons, if the duration of the voyage between ports exceeds eight hours.

Henceforth, the S.O.S. signal will be preceded by three long dashes, which will cause the auto alarm to ring a large bell and summon the operator.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT
COWES.

TO ATTEND THE REGATTA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUEBY, July 29th.

The King this afternoon left Cowes for the Regatta, which he has been attending during the week as the guest of the Duke of Richmond, and motored to Portsmouth Dockyard, where His Majesty boarded the Royal yacht.

Shortly afterwards, he was joined by the Queen, who had travelled by train from London. The Royal yacht then left for Cowes, for the regatta.

GOLD MEDAL FOR AID TO
AFRICA.AWARD TO SIR RONALD
ROSS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUEBY, July 29th.

The fifth Gold Medal of the African Society, instituted for those who have done the best work for Africa, has been awarded to Sir Ronald Ross, the Director-in-Chief of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases at Putney.

OBITUARY.

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH
LITTERATEUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 31st.

The death is announced of Marquis Robert De Flers.

GENEVA NAVAL
CONFERENCE.CABINET AGAIN DISCUSS
THE SITUATION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUEBY, July 29th.

Authoritative circles in London are not without hope that the new proposals advanced by the British delegation at the Geneva Naval Limitation Conference may afford a basis of agreement between the three Powers concerned.

The British Ministers have kept in close touch with the situation throughout the day.

Late this afternoon, a meeting of the Cabinet was called, to reconsider the position in the light of the reception accorded to the British proposals.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S. Programme.

WASHINGTON, July 29th.

The future American naval programme is already being anxiously discussed in the light of the possible failure of the Geneva conference.

Administration officials anticipate that the failure of the conference will confer a powerful weapon on the "big navy" party in Congress, leading to efforts by individual Congressmen towards the establishment of a programme of cruiser construction on the basis of competitive building against the British plans.

On the contrary, officials do not believe that the President will approve of a programme aimed at the British fleet, but a draft programme will be framed on purely American needs, which, according to present indications, might include ten or twelve 10,000-ton vessels, in addition to the eight already authorised.

It is pointed out that Britain has already built, or is constructing, nineteen such vessels.

Finally, should the Geneva meeting end in a friendly agreement to disagree, the naval position will remain exactly as before the conference.

The British Plan.

The British proposals at Geneva have been examined by the State Department with Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Wilbur, Admiral Eberle, and other naval officials, and the conference is progressing on the subject of the specific American objections.

An official statement has not been issued but some of the officials conclude that the proposals will involve the United States in the construction of 400,000 tons in addition to the cruiser programme already authorised.

President Coolidge hopes for modification.

RAPID CITY, July 30th.

For the first time since the opening of the Geneva Conference the White House has begun to question whether an agreement can be reached.

President Coolidge is still hopeful that further discussions will result in a modification of the British proposals, but is plainly determined not to accept them as they stand since he is of the opinion that the United States would thereby be required to build a larger Navy than she requires, or, alternatively, to accept second place as a naval Power.

What the New York Papers Say.

New York, July 31st.

The morning papers view with mingled feelings the latest developments of the disarmament question. The *Herald Tribune*, a so-called Administration paper, in its leader entitled "Chloroforming the Conference," declares that if the revised programme is London's last word, the Conference might as well adjourn next Monday, as the latest British proposals are a parody of the purpose for which the Conference was called. They turn to mockery the statements and policies supported by Britain's representatives at the Washington Conference.

The *Democratic World*, in a leader entitled "Keep the conference together," pleads that the responsible heads of the Government should talk directly with each other without mediation of experts and envoys.

The *New York Times*, in a very temperate leader, notes that whether an agreement is finally reached at Geneva or not the way will be open for the Naval Powers involved to build more ships. It asks, however, if financial considerations be regarded as justifying this.

Leading Democratic Newspaper's Comment.

Contrary to the comments of some of the American newspapers, the *Baltimore Sun*, one of the leading democratic newspapers, believes that the British proposals are too valuable to be angrily thrown out the window, and asserts that anyone able to add a column of figures can see that they carry a total tonnage smaller than those of Mr. Gibson.

(Continued on next column.)

PACIFIC RELATIONS.

SUMMING UP THE WORK OF
THE INSTITUTE.

DELEGATES' VIEWS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HONOLULU, July 31st.

Summing up the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Mr. Wilbur asserted that the ordinary international machinery was insufficient and that means of contact, like their Institute, were needed to solve international problems.

Sir A. Whyte (Britain) said the Institute had been a success in defining the problems of the Pacific nations and had brought a solution nearer. He praised Professor Shotwell's suggestion of a "Pacific Locarno."

Mr. Hung (China) said he was hopeful the Institute would benefit China by making her position known abroad.

Mr. Tsurumi (Japan) said the Japanese were fast becoming internationally-minded.

Mr. Wilbur was re-elected chairman and the delegates signed the Constitution, setting forth the purpose of the Institute, namely, to "study the conditions of the Pacific peoples with a view to improvement of mutual relations."

The venue of the next meeting has not yet been decided, but it will probably be Tokyo, Shanghai or some other Oriental city.

HOME RAILWAYS AND
MOTOR COMPETITION.NEW POWERS FROM
PARLIAMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29th.

That the railway companies are feeling the competition of road motor services, is shown by an announcement that they are considering the question of applying to Parliament for general powers to operate such road services themselves.

They have at present powers only to operate road motor services in specific cases, in conjunction with their railway services.

IF THE CONFERENCE
BREAKS DOWN.WHAT BRITAIN WILL
SUGGEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 31st.

The *Observer's* diplomatic correspondent says that if the Conference breaks down tomorrow, Britain plans immediately to appeal for a negative agreement binding the parties not to embark on a new programme of naval building. During the agreed provisional period Britain will undertake not to construct any further 10,000-ton cruisers if America will undertake not to exceed the British number, and Japan undertake, as she had already done, not to exceed the three-fifths level. Britain hopes, during the period of grace thus gained, to organise a second attempt to produce a Limitation Treaty.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Geneva Circles Not Pessimistic.

The best informed circles at Geneva do not share the pessimistic tone of the Press regarding the result of the Naval Limitation Conference, and the chief delegates have agreed among themselves not to express publicly any opinion on the merits of the respective cases or do more than explain the meaning of facts and figures, upon which they are based. Press comments should be discounted. It should also be noted that all delegates are eager to reach an agreement. This important factor, in estimating the prospects of the Conference, is neglected by many of the correspondents who forecast that Monday's plenary session will mark the end of the negotiations.

The "Times" Comment.

The *Times* says that although it will probably be decisive, it is unlikely that Monday's session will be the last. Britain has indicated the limits to which she is prepared to go to reach a settlement, and the new features of her revised proposals are still under consideration by the United States, which has hitherto contented itself with a reaffirmation of its original thesis of total tonnage. It is thought that the arrangement proposed for meeting the American desire for cruisers armed with eight inch guns, which seems to be the main point standing in the way of an agreement, may lead to some modification of the American attitude.

THE WEEK-END SPORTS.

Bowls, Tennis, Baseball, Football, Home Cricket and Golf, etc.

LAWN BOWLS.

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

The matches on Saturday in the Lawn Bowls League provided one or two surprises.

In Division I. there was an unexpected result in the game between Taikoo R.C. and the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, the latter forcing a draw on Taikoo's green.

Another surprise was that the Taikoo R.C. second string could only manage to draw with the Club de Recreio, and although this match was played on the Portuguese Club's green it was rather expected that Taikoo would win; but the Portuguese were on their top form and a draw resulted.

The Craigengower Cricket Club secured a double victory. They beat the Civil Service C.C., their neighbours, by five shots in Division I, and also surprised East Point R.C. by beating them to the tune of 14 shots on East Point's green. The East Point team have now lost any chance they had of Division II honours.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club lost to the Civil Service C.C. in Division II, although it was expected that the former would win.

League positions remain unchanged. Taikoo R.C. by only drawing have not made their position so good as they might have done in Division I, but they are still second, and five points behind the unbeaten Kowloon Dock, who had no match on Saturday, and who have played the same number of matches. The championship is now assured for the Dock.

Taikoo had rather hard lines in not winning, and the match only went to a draw through the Bowling Green Club scoring two shots in the last head.

In Division II, Kowloon C.C. whose match with the Yacht Club on Saturday was postponed, still lead with 10 points for ten matches. The Bowling Green Club, although losing to Civil Service, remain second, but have now played the same number of matches as the losers, and are two points down. If they had won they would have been on level terms, but now the K.C.C. have a slight advantage. They may, however, have to fight hard for the Second Division championship.

East Point remain third with 14 points for 11 matches, but Taikoo R.C. should soon displace them, as they have only played nine matches and have collected 13 points. If Taikoo had won they would have gone third in the table.

The bottom bracket teams in each Division remain the same.

There were no big margins in Saturday's matches, which were all keenly contested.

In their match with the Civil Service C.C., the Craigengower C.C. won on two out of three rinks, but only just managed to get home.

The biggest margin in Division I was secured by the P.R.C. against the K.C.C., who as yet have only got two points. The Police won on all rinks.

It was big surprise for East Point to go down in Division II, and the Craigengower team must have played exceptionally well to win by 14 shots. The winners won on two rinks and drew on one.

It was a co-incidence that Taikoo should have drawn in each Division, and incidentally in each case in the 60 shot region.

NEXT WEEK'S MATCHES.

In Division I. next Saturday the Civil Service C.C. meet Kowloon Dock at home, but with ground advantage the Dock side will be all out to retain their unbeaten record. Taikoo R.C. should dispose of Kowloon C.C. at Taikoo without much difficulty, but the Bowling Green Club and Police Match may provide a surprise, although backing should be on the Bowling Green side, who are at home.

In Division II, the leaders (K.C.C.) entertain East Point, and after Saturday's performance, by East Point, the home team should get the points.

Craigengower receive the Civil Service, and in this match it is difficult to forecast the result. Both teams won on Saturday. Civil Service have played 11 matches for 10 points and Craigengower have six points for the same number of matches. Civil Service are fancied after their victory over the Bowling Green Club.

The Yacht Club meet the Recreio, and the Portuguese ought to secure the verdict.

The Bowling Green Club are at home to Taikoo, and this should also prove a close contest, with advantage to the home team.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

DIVISION I.

Craigengower C.C. v. C.S.C.C. At home the C.C.C. beat the C.S.C.C. by five shots. Scores by rinks:— C.C.C.—R. Bass (skip), 22; U. M. Omar (skip), 17; D. Rumjahn (skip), 22. C.S.C.C.—A. H. Oswick (skip), 19; T. D. E. Pendered (skip), 22; J. W. Deakin (skip), 15. Total: C.C.C., 61; C.S.C.C., 56.

K.C.C. v. P.R.C.

VThe Police R.C. beat the K.C.C. by 10 shots away. Scores by rinks:— K.C.C.—J. Gibson (skip), 13; H. Overy (skip), 13; A. G. Fife (skip), 22. P.R.C.—Moss (skip), 20; Mair (skip), 19; West (skip), 31. Total: K.C.C., 54; P.R.C., 70.

Taikoo R.C. v. K.B.G.C.

At Taikoo, the home team drew with the K.B.G.C. Scores by rinks:— T.R.C.—G. Morrison (skip), 20; R. Wallace (skip), 23; W. Wetherpoon (skip), 21. K.B.G.C.—A. M. Holland (skip), 21; W. Russell (skip), 18; W. Macfarlane (skip), 23. Total: T.R.C., 64; K.B.G.C., 64.

DIVISION II.

East Point R.C. v. C.C.C. East Point R.C. lost at home to the Craigengower C.C. by 14 shots. Scores by rinks:— E.P.R.C.—R. McKellar (skip), 12; H. McTavish (skip), 16; R. H. Whiteford (skip), 12. C.C.C.—G. H. Sellwood (skip), 18; F. T. Knott (skip), 24; C. A. Rodriguez (skip), 18. Total: E.P.R.C., 40; C.C.C., 60.

Recreio v. Taikoo R.C.

This match was drawn at King's Park. Scores by rinks:— C. de R.—J. Ribeiro (skip), 22; L. C. R. Souza (skip), 20; A. Ribeiro (skip), 18. Taikoo R.C.—T. Young (skip), 15; H. McKeehan (skip), 18; H. Dinnen (skip), 27. Total: C. de R., 60; T.R.C., 60.

Civil Service C.C. v. K.B.G.C.

At the Valley, the Civil Service C.C. beat the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 7 shots. Scores by rinks:— C.S.C.C.—S. Alderman (skip), 25; J. Massey (skip), 13; R. Taylor (skip), 12. K.B.G.C.—R. Dixon (skip), 6; J. MacLachlan (skip), 20; D. F. Warren (skip), 24. Total: C.S.C.C., 57; K.B.G.C., 50.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League table are:—

Division I.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon D.R.C.	9	0	0	0	18
Taikoo R.C.	9	0	1	2	13
Kowloon B.G.C.	8	4	1	3	9
Police R.C.	9	4	0	5	8
Craigengower C.C.	10	4	0	6	8
Civil Service	8	2	0	6	4
Kowloon C.C.	9	1	0	8	2

Division II.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon C.C.	10	8	0	2	16
Kowloon B.G.C.	10	7	0	3	14
East Point R.C.	11	7	0	4	14
Taikoo R.C.	9	6	1	2	13
Civil Service	11	5	0	6	10
Club de Recreio	11	3	1	7	7
Craigengower C.C.	11	3	0	8	6
Royal H.K.Y.C.	7	0	0	7	0

For Agst. Up Dn	Pts.
Kowloon D.R.C.	558 442 116
Taikoo R.C.	558 403 65
Kowloon B.G.C.	491 435 56
Craigengower C.C.	434 478 44
Civil Service	522 536 14
Kowloon C.C.	537 599 62
Kowloon C.C.	427 504 77

For Agst. Up Dn	Pts.
Kowloon B.G.C.	614 526 88
Taikoo R.C.	558 589 81
Kowloon C.C.	566 493 73
Civil Service	617 545 72
Club de Recreio	615 647 32
Craigengower C.C.	590 628 38
Royal H.K.Y.C.	323 483 159

FOOTBALL.

A DOUBLE DEFEAT FOR CHINESE.

MILITARY TEAMS ROMP HOME.

The Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation is working hard to raise funds to send the Colony's contingent of athletes to the Far Eastern Olympiad and the Chinese Athletic Association very sportingly relinquished their Saturday's football match against an Army team in favour of the South China Athletic Association.

At Sookpoo two games were played by the South China A.A., on Saturday, against the 1st Cameronians and the 15th Infantry Brigade.

In consequence of many of their best players being away on the Australian Chinese tour, the South China could not field so strong a side as they could have wished and they were defeated in each game, the score in both cases being three goals to nil in favour of the Military.

The Cameronians.

The Cameronians, in the first match, played a fine game on a slippery ground to which they were unaccustomed. Their defence was especially strong and prevented the Chinese making much headway. The backs proved towers of strength, while the custodian was always on the alert.

The soldiers got through after a strong attack, and subsequently the Chinese did not play so strongly. Two more goals followed, and by this time the Chinese spectators were so down hearted that many left the ground before the end, which was a pity as the Chinese team rallied.

The Second Match.

In the second match, the 15th Infantry Brigade also won by the same margin as their predecessors. Their well-balanced team, comprising as it did several Army players, proved much too strong for the Chinese. The Chinese made several attempts to reduce the three goal lead secured by the Soldiers, but without success.

SECOND NIGHT FETE.

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION AT V.R.C.

THE RESULTS.

The second night fete of the season was held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday night. There was a large attendance, with members of the Services well represented.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, O.M.G. (Colonial Secretary) Chairman of the Club, and Mrs. Southern, the latter distributing the prizes at the conclusion of the aquatic.

It was Mrs. Southern's first visit to the V.R.C., and after she had distributed the trophies she was warmly thanked by Mr. C. J. Cooke, the Hon. Secretary of the Club, three cheers also being heartily given by all present.

During the evening, there were selections by the Lyrio Orchestra who also played for dancing later in the evening.

W. Urquhart, the holder of the championship again won the high dive, and he gave a very fine exhibition of this art.

It is interesting to note that F. Anslow, who was awarded the special prize, presented by Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., at the Garrison School for being the boy who had displayed the best sporting spirit, won the 100 yards handicap boys' race.

The Results.

The Results were as under:— 100 yards handicap for members:— 1. J. A. Victor, 75 sec.; 2. R. Strange, 80 sec.; 3. F. Anslow, 82.5 sec.; 4. J. S. Lyon, 86 sec.; 50 yards handicap (ladies):— 1. Miss Phyllis Hunt, 44 sec.; 2. Miss M. Crossan, 52 sec.; High Dive (open):— 1. W. Urquhart, 82 points; 2. E. da Rosa, 81 points.

Team Race (members): Won by Mr. R. E. Strange's team, composed of Messrs. Assumpcao, G. Noronha, J. Alaraka, da Silva and A. Noronha. Water Polo: Army beat the Navy by five goals to two goals. Half-time score, Army 4, Navy nil.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

RECREIO PRACTISING HARD.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

UNIVERSITY AND ENGINEERS IMPROVING POSITIONS.

The struggle for positions in the "B" Division continues, despite the fact that the issue for the Shield and the runners-up places lies between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Club de Recreio. On Saturday the Royal Engineers pulled themselves out of the bottom position in the Table, where they had been since the season opened, by beating the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, leaving the Kowloon Cricket Club, who failed in their match against the University, in that unenviable position with one point in hand. The University have gained and now equal in points the Hong Kong Cricket Club.

Only two matches were played, but a friendly game between the Recreio and the M.B.K. "A" team proved interesting. Evidently the Portuguese are determined to make a great effort to wrest the championship of the "B" Division from the Chinese and to that end are arranging matches with stronger teams. On Saturday they did very creditably, losing by 13 games only.

A very hopeful sign for them was the victory by 6-5 for J. Silva and F. Remedios over Honda and Akiyama. The latter pair were runners-up in the Open Doubles Championship at the last tournament and it must be a source of encouragement to the Portuguese team and supporters to see one of their pairs beating such formidable opponents.

The results of the three matches were as follows:—

"B" DIVISION.

M.B.K. v. Royal Engineers. Played on the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's courts, Minden Row, Kowloon, the Royal Engineers winning by 11 games.

Scores:— Y. Kikuchi and W. Tanaka (M.B.K.) lost to Col. C. Russell-Brown and H. White 3-8. lost to A. Higgs and H. Trumper 4-7. lost to S. Purcell and R. Earl 3-8.

G. Nakamura and Y. Koyama (M.B.K.):— beat Col. C. Russell-Brown and H. White 7-4. lost to A. Higgs and H. Trumper 3-8. beat S. Purcell and R. Earl 11-0.

M. Mizobe and M. Kitajima (M.B.K.):— lost to Col. C. Russell-Brown and H. White 4-7. lost to A. Higgs and H. Trumper 5-6. lost to S. Purcell and R. Earl 4-7.

Total:—M.B.K., 44; R.E., 55. Kowloon C.C. v. University. Played on the Kowloon Cricket Club courts, the University winning comfortably by 25 games.

Scores:— C. H. Atkins and E. Abraham (K.C.C.) lost to W. M. Gittins and T. L. Lu 5-6. lost to T. K. Tan and G. de Souza 5-9. lost to D. K. Samy and B. P. Ng 1-10.

W. Woodward and K. A. Carsten (K.C.C.):— lost to W. M. Gittins and T. L. Lu 9-9. lost to T. K. Tan and G. de Souza 3-8. lost to D. K. Samy and B. P. Ng 4-7.

P. M. Pinget and G. S. Ford (K.C.C.):— beat W. M. Gittins and T. L. Lu 6-5. beat T. K. Tan and G. de Souza 7-4. lost to D. K. Samy and B. P. Ng 4-7.

Total:—K.C.C., 37; University, 62. (Continued on next column.)

GOLF.

WHITCOMBE WINS THE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LEADS, July 29th. In the semi-finals of the 1,000 guineas Professional Golf Tournament Ernest Whitcombe beat Compton 1-0, and Jolly beat Taylor 1-0.

The Final.

LONDON, July 30th. Ernest Whitcombe beat Jolly 9 and 8.

LAWN TENNIS.

JAPANESE DEFEAT MEXICO IN DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

St. Louis, July 29th. In the Davis Cup competition Japan won the first two matches against Mexico. Ohta beat Robert Kinsey, 2-6, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2, and Takeichi Harada beat Alfonso Unda 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Kinsay and Butlin (Mexico) beat Harada and Shimidzu (Japan), 7-5, 6-2, 2-6, 3-6, 6-3.

YACHTING.

KING ALFONSO PRESENTS A CUP.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 31st. King Alfonso has presented a cup for competition between Spanish and American yachts over an ocean course between New York and Santander.

The first race will be held next July.

ATHLETICS.

ENGLAND DEFEAT FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 31st. In athletics, at Stamford Bridge, England beat France in 9 events to 4 and by 66 points to 45.

FRIENDLY MATCH.

Recreio v. M.B.K. In a friendly match between the Club de Recreio and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha played at King's Park, the M.B.K. won by 13 games.

Scores:— J. Silva and F. Remedios (C. de R.) beat Honda and Akiyama 6-5. beat Fujita and Ema 7-4. beat Unotero and Edo 6-5.

E. Noronha and C. Barretto (C. de R.) lost to Honda and Akiyama 2-9. lost to Fujita and Ema 5-9. lost to Unotero and Edo 4-7.

F. Ribeiro and E. de Souza (C. de R.):— lost to Honda and Akiyama 2-9. lost to Fujita and Ema 5-6. lost to Unotero and Edo 4-7.

Total:—C. de R., 43; M.B.K., 56. LEAGUE TABLES. The following are the positions, to date, of the different Clubs competing in the League:—

Clubs.	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	11	10	1	10
Club de Recreo.....	11	10	1	10
Indian R.C.	11	9	2	9
Craigengower	10	8	4	6
Nippon Club	9	5	4	5
U.S.R.C.	8	4	4	4
South China A.A.1.	4	7	4	4
Hong Kong C.C. .	9	3	6	3
University	10	3	7	3
Royal Engineers .	9	2	7	2
M.B.K.	11	2	9	2
U.S.A.	2	2	7	2

Division "C."					
Clubs.	M.	W.	L.	Pts.	
Chinese R.C.	9	9	0	9	
Nippon Club	8	7	1	7	
Club de Recreio	8	6	2	6	
Craigengower	8	6	2	6	
Kowloon C.C.	10	5	5	5	
South China A.A.	8	4	4	4	
A.O.C.	8	3	5	3	
Hong Kong C.C.	9	3	6	3	
Netherlands T.C.	10	3	7	3	
B.S.P.A.	10	2	8	2	
Kaisan R.C.	7	0	7	0	

(Continued on next column.)

LEAGUE BASEBALL.

AMERICANS BEAT THE PORTUGUESE.

JAPANESE-TIGERS COMBAT POSTPONED.

[BY HONOLULU KID.]

There was a very poor attendance at the Happy Valley diamond on Saturday, when the Hong Kong Baseball Club met and defeated the Club de Recreio to the tune of 10-7. The Portuguese had hard luck in losing the game as their fielding was superior to their opponents.

O. Remedios the Portuguese hurler started the game very well and held the American Batters at bay up to the fifth frame. The American outfit, however, then got his number and made mince-meat of his deliveries. Up to the fourth canto the Portuguese were leading by a score of five to two, but, in the fifth stanza, the Americans made a good rally and garnered no less than eight runs.

Bowler opened the fire works for the Americans. He binged out a hefty one for a double and at the same time brought Lesser home from first base. At this stage things were looking very black for the Portuguese and J. Alvarez took the pill in from C. Remedios, but his underhand deliveries proved an easy prey to the American sloggers. Burrell managed to pull off a terrific bingle right over the centre field and brought in no less than three men. He could have made the home circuit easily, but, as he himself said, being a bit for comfort and not for speed, he was satisfied to pull the brake at third.

The line-up was as follows:— H.A.B.C. C. de R. Murray 3b. Gosano 1b. J. Alvarez c.f. C. Pereira 2b. M. Barros 2b. H. Alves s.s. H. Alves p. C. Remedios 1b. L. Rocha c. H. Barros r.f. H. Barros c. A. Alvarez c. C. Figueroa 1b. Roitok. Umpires:—Ho and Zafra.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.
"Dragons"	4	4	0
Japanese B.B.C.	4	3	1
Hong Kong B.B.C.	5	3	2
Club de Recreio	5	2	3
Filipino B.B.C.	2	0	2
"Tigers"	4	0	4

YESTERDAY'S GAME CALLED OFF.

The game which should have been played yesterday afternoon between the South China Tigers and the Japanese was unavoidably postponed on account of the rain. In my opinion it would be wise for the Tigers to concede a point to the Japanese, as the Nippon boys are pretty sure to wallop them.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Weather permitting there will be an interesting game this afternoon, when an all Hong Kong Team will meet a crack line from U.S.S. Helena at 4 p.m.

S. Hachiuma, of the managing committee of the All-Hong Kong team, has announced the following as the line-up:—S. L. Lee, S. S. Lee, Zafra, Leonard, S. Hachiuma, Gosano, Alves, Kusano, Rocho, Cockey, Y. Hachiuma, Murata, and Shim.

The all-round Chinese Amateur Athletic Club baseball team is due to-day by the President Pierce, and as previously announced, they will play a series of games during the next two week-ends against local teams.

Further reference to this team and the games will be made in due course.

SPORTS POSTPONED.

Several sporting fixtures had to be postponed yesterday on account of the rain.

The friendly tennis match arranged between St. Peter's Young Men's Club and the University at Pokfulam did not take place, and this is about the fourth time it has had to be put off on account of wet weather.

The League baseball match between the Japanese and the "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.) also had to go by the board, and will now be played in mid-week.

UNITED STATES BASEBALL.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

LAST WEEK'S RESULTS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 30th. The following are the week's results in American big baseball:— National League.

Saturday (July 29th): Boston 5, Pittsburgh 2. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 4. Sunday (July 30th): New York 6, Pittsburgh 11. New York 8, Pittsburgh 3. Brooklyn 5, Chicago 2. Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 4.

Monday (July 24th): Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2. Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 3. New York 1, Pittsburgh 0. Tuesday (July 25th): Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 5. Cincinnati 3, Boston 2. Wednesday (July 27th): Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1. Chicago 4, New York 5. Cincinnati 3, Boston 2. St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 6. Thursday (July 28th): Chicago 5, New York 6. Cincinnati 11, Boston 6. St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 6. Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 7.

American League. Saturday (July 29th): Chicago 5, New York 5. Detroit 3, Boston

COUNTY CRICKET.

BOWLERS HAVE THE UPPER HAND.

LEADING COUNTIES "SHAKEN UP."

Rain stopped several of the mid-week matches in England and on the damaged wickets the bowlers had very much the upper hand. Only two centuries were scored, that by Tarbox for Worcester, on a bowlers wicket, and against players like Larwood, Richmond and Barratt, the latter being particularly deadly.

Altogether, the "giants" had a severe mauling. Yorkshire scrambled home against Northants but V. W. C. Jupp, who is great form this year had the Tykes dismissed for an unhappy 67. Then the Yorkshiremen recovered, they made a good second innings score while Rhodes and Macaulay proved unplayable.

Notts lost first innings' points to Worcester of all people. Root was at his deadliest and Tarbox, as mentioned, played the innings of his life. Warwick and Sussex gave the two London teams a "shake up." Middlesex being badly outplayed. Howell, who has returned to the Midlands side did the damage with his "exp. seas."

It is often asked "who are England's" bowlers and the recent matches have been providing an answer. Rhodes seems good as ever, Root, Mercer and Jupp also come out well.

The principal individual performances were:—

Batting.	
Shepherd (Surrey)	196
Tarbox (Worcester)	109

Bowling.	
Barratt (Notts)	8 for 53
Jupp (Northants)	6 " 21
Mercer (Glamorgan)	6 " 25
Hunt (Somerset)	6 " 34
and	4 " 37
Howell (Warwick)	6 " 61
Root (Worcester)	6 " 60
Macaulay (Yorkshire)	6 " 34
Rhodes (Yorkshire)	4 " 37
and	4 " 52

YORKSHIRE BEAT NORTHANTS.

Jupp, Macaulay and Rhodes Unplayable.

Yorkshire are great at recoveries and it was good for them that they are. Having made a wretched 67 runs against the Northants team at Northampton it appeared that, with a deficit of nearly one hundred runs on the first innings, the ex-champions were to suffer yet another defeat.

A second innings recovery on the part of the bowlers and batsmen, however, gave them a victory by five wickets.

Jupp showed great form with the ball and, he captured seven wickets for the loss of 21 runs.

Rhodes and Macaulay made victory possible for Yorkshire. The veteran was responsible for the dismissal of four batsmen in the first innings, giving away only 37 runs and in the second innings he ceded only 52 runs for his four wickets. Macaulay claimed five wickets for 34 runs in Northants' second innings.

Score:—	
Northants: 164 and 100.	
Yorkshire: 67 and 200 (for 5 wickets).	

SUSSEX v. SURREY.

Tie at Oval on 1st Innings.

Sussex had had luck not to beat Surrey at the Oval and had they played less for safety and sent the home team in for their last innings earlier they would not, probably have been held up by the last two wickets. However having tied on the first innings the visitors waited till they had scored 349 for eight wickets before declaring. Surrey are, of course, a tough proposition at the Oval and it doesn't do to play tricks. The only individual feat recorded was Shepherd's 129 in the first innings.

Score:—	
Sussex: 242 and 349 (for 8 wickets declared).	
Surrey: 349 and 194 (for eight wickets).	

(Continued on next Column.)

INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

BRITAIN THIRD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29th.

A formidable battle of brains has been proceeding for a fortnight at Westminster, in the International Chess Congress, to which 16 European and South American countries sent powerful teams.

It has resulted in Hungary coming first, with 40 points.

The order of finishing of the countries, securing the first four places is as follows:—

Hungary, 40 points.
Denmark, 38½.
Britain, 36½.
Holland, 35.

Woman Champion.

A feature was a sideline women's tournament, for the new woman's championship of the world, which was won by the 21-year-old player, Vera Menchik, a Czech-Slovak resident of England, scoring 10½ out of a possible 11 points.

NOTTINGHAM OUTPLAYED BY WORCESTER.

Root and Tarbox to the Fore.

Thanks to some excellent bowling by Root and a century by Tarbox the lowly Worcestershire team were able to give Notts a serious setback at Nottingham, by securing the majority of points for a first innings lead. It was a bowler's match and Root, in the home county's first innings had six wickets for 89, the total being the poor one of 134. Following up this poor work in the field the Notts total was passed Tarbox playing an extremely fine innings of 108. Barratt bowled extremely well and took eight wickets for 53. In the second innings Notts did better but they were very far from being in a winning position when stumps were drawn.

Score:—	
Notts: 134 and 216 (for 5 wickets).	
Worcester: 187.	

WARWICK v. MIDDLESEX.

Warwick did well at Coventry to take first innings points from Middlesex, when the home county forced to follow on after dismissing them for 173 in the first innings. The best performance was that of Howell the Warwick fast bowler who took six Middlesex wickets for 61 runs.

Being 185 runs behind on the first innings Middlesex were forced to follow on but Warwick failed to reap any benefit, play being stopped when two only wickets had fallen.

Score:—	
Warwick: 368.	
Middlesex: 173 and 49 (for 2 wickets).	

SOMERSET v. GLAMORGAN.

Hunt and Mercer Have the Upper Hand.

It was a bowler's wicket at Bath and although Glamorgan only scored 170 in their first innings, Somerset collapsed against Mercer and were all dismissed for 68.

Somerset were still 150 down when stumps were drawn, the score board then showing 104 runs for three wickets.

Hunt was the outstanding bowler of the match, taking six Glamorgan wickets for 34 runs in the first innings and four for 37 in the second. Mercer's analysis was 6 wickets for 25 runs.

Score:—	
Glamorgan: 170 and 145 (for 9 wickets declared).	
Somerset: 68 and 104 (for 3 wickets).	

LANCASHIRE v. ESSEX.

Rain Prevents Play.

There were only 73 runs scored in the match between Lancashire and Essex at Liverpool and the match does not count in the Championship.

The champions scored 73 runs for the loss of two wickets when rain stopped play.

NEW ZEALAND v. WEST OF ENGLAND.

Rain Stops Interesting Game.

The New Zealanders had the best of their match against the West of England but rain put a stop to play. The match, which was played at Exeter, was left drawn.

Batting first the tourists completed 200 for six wickets and declared. The English team replied with 92 for nine.

Score:—	
New Zealand: 230 (for six wickets declared).	
West of England: 92 (for 9 wickets).	

(Continued on next Column.)

THOSE SPORTING PITCHES!

DANGERS OF THE "NATURAL" WICKET.

DOUBTING OLD TALES.

[BY J. W. HEARNE.]

Walking along the terrace of the Lord's pavilion during the Middlesex game with Notts I was reminded by not one but several people that at last we were playing cricket on such a pitch as players had in the good old days.

Then I kept my tongue in my cheek. Now I will venture to say that I cannot believe it. The fact that cricketers lived to a ripe old age entirely credits them!

During that game even the medium-paced bowlers were responsible for batsmen having to retire to the pavilion with injuries. Exactly why the pitch should have so behaved I am at a loss to say. It appeared very much as usual, but lookers-on told us it was a natural pitch, and a sporting one.

Sporting! If our cricket had to be played on such pitches, then I can say that a professional's life would be short and not sweet. Few would see a season through.

It is useless for the old-timers and critics to tell players of to-day that W. G. Grace, Shrewsbury, "Bill" Gunn, Stoddart and the other masters had to meet Tom Richardson and "Bill" Lockwood on such wickets. Richardson, Kortright and their kind would have had other names than fast bowlers if they had bowled on many wickets like that seen at Lord's.

I admit that I did not experience any untoward happening myself. I did not stay out there long enough. Two great catches in the slips for 0 and 1 finished me, but I can say that no batsman is quicker in avoiding rising balls than Hendren, and he found it a physical impossibility to dodge them.

His left arm was badly bruised, and at one time I feared that the bone of his forearm was cracked. Once he missed a terrific blow under the jaw by a hair's breadth, but it is the best cricket-cricket I'm sure I had never missed it. "Pete" has the boxer's instinct.

Those who keep on reminding us that cricket is a cradle game compared with what it was must, I think, be romancing.

The truth is, top-dressing of cricket pitches, so far as first-class cricket is concerned, has been in practice for over thirty years.

The wickets have always been too good, from the bowlers' point of view. Much ink has been spilt trying to get the M.C.C. to restrict the groundsmen's art. Appeals have had little or no effect, and rightly so.

Groundsmen knew how to prepare a pitch to last three days or a week in the good old days just as well as they do now. We don't want to see the game played with a soft ball; on the other hand, who wants to see every ground equipped with a field ambulance!

Fast bowlers are not happy on such pitches, for it is not pleasant to see a batsman writhing on the ground in agony after being struck by a fast rising ball. As this happened four or five times during the Notts game, besides other minor mishaps, you can quite understand why George Gunn danced on our ping-pong table thankful that he had a cold which prevented him from playing!

Protective Measures.

Some cricketers in such circumstances are irrepresible. While Durston and Nigel Haig were in their "deadly" mood, Richmond had been thinking out protective measures for himself.

When we returned to the dressing-room to tea, the Notts "googly" bowler awaited us with his "patent" bat. By tying the handle of one bat to the bottom of the blade of another, and standing on stilts, he declared he was prepared to meet "Durston and all comers, any time and anywhere!"

The amazing part about the game was that in spite of the dangers some good scores were made, and I doubt if Harry Lee has ever made a better hundred than that of his second innings. He deserved all the nice things that were said to him.

A theory of Lee's on how best to play Harold Larwood struck me as worth some consideration by batsmen. It is that the batsman takes a block a few inches in front of the crease. There is, of course, little danger of stumping.

If one could get a few inches nearer to the pitch of Larwood's good-length ball, it would not, be so high at the moment of playing it. At the same time, if he should over-pitch, there is a chance of driving him.

To get on top of his good-length delivery is difficult. But the few inches forward that Lee suggests might enable a batsman to do the trick.

(Continued on next Column.)

DE VALERA THE TROUBLE MAKER.

AN APPEAL TO THE LAW COURTS AND A REFERENDUM.

FIANNA FAIL DEPUTIES.

In reply to a Press inquiry as to whether the Fianna Fail Deputies intended to present themselves at Leinster House, Mr. De Valera replied in the negative.

He stated further that legal action would probably be taken in the matter of the exclusion of the forty-five Deputies recently from the place of meeting of the elected representatives.

Simultaneously with the legal proceedings, Fianna Fail would proceed to secure the 75,000 signatures necessary to demand that provision be made to enable the people themselves to move in the matter of the Oath.

The Referendum.

The Free State Government had let the specified term of two years lapse without making provision for the initiation by the people of laws and constitutional amendments, and, by Article 43 of the Constitution, they must, on a request by 75,000 electors (of whom not more than 15,000 shall be from any one constituency), make such provision or submit the matter to a referendum.

Once the power of direct legislation and amendment of the Constitution lies in the hands of the people, Mr. De Valera is certain that the barrier of the Oath will be removed.

It is only the Imperialists and the Cosgrave party, he said, who want the Oath, and when the people get an opportunity of dealing themselves with this question they will settle it very expeditiously.

LORD'S AT ITS BEST.

[BY FRANK MITCHELL, CAPTAIN OF THE CAMBRIDGE XI, 1896.]

The week when Oxford v. Cambridge and Eton v. Harrow, are both staged at Lord's, for a part of the community, is the week of the year. School and university friendships are renewed, cherished memories revived. We may not see the most technically perfect cricket, but it is the best cricket-cricket I'm sure I had never missed it.

It would be idle to try to calculate how much our game owes to the schools and universities, which have provided most of the amateurs who have always been an ornament to the game. Among old Oxonians one finds R. A. H. Mitchell, A. J. Webb, Sir E. J. Key, Sir A. G. O'Brien, L. C. H. Paley, C. B. Fry, B. L. J. Bosanquet, and D. J. Keizer. All of these at one time or another were not only up to the mark, but have done great service off the field as advisers.

How would a Cambridge "side" shape against the best Oxford side of all periods? My old university has produced A. G. Steel, A. P. Lucas, the Studts, the Lyttons, the Moas, F. S. Jackson, G. L. Jessop, A. P. F. Chapman, H. Ashton, Ranji, S. M. J. Woods, and Gregor McGregor. A very fine side could be made out of these players, with a host of batting, Woodie, Jackson, Steel, and C. T. Studd as bowlers, and McGregor to keep wicket.

The school match, too, has sent a shiver of our greatest players. Not all, of course, but when we think of Studd, Lytton, Webb, MacLaren, Jackson, Harris, I. D. Walker, and R. A. H. Mitchell, we realize the influence they have had on the game.

The keenness shown in this annual match is a lesson to some of the older players. From morn they play practically to sunset. But, alas! the old "rag" at the finish is now a thing of the past. Do top-hats cost too much!

There could be no greater contrast than the spectators at the two matches. The Varieties drew an elderly crowd in which the Church is largely represented, not so smartly dressed as in pre-war days, when the black coat and top hat were the rule, but filled with the same enthusiasm. But Eton v. Harrow, as an American admitted to me last year, provides a sight that cannot be seen anywhere else in the world. A fine day, with thousands of charming boys and girls, in their best, and hospitality extended lavishly by both hands, both privately and by the best clubs in the world—that is something in which one may still see the soul of England.

There is no doubt the young Notts bowler has a beautiful action. From the moment he begins his run, there is no pause. Until the ball has left his hand, with some fast bowlers there is a perceptible halt at the moment of reaching the crease.

A slow-motion picture of Larwood's delivery would be extremely interesting. Indeed, there might be far more interest displayed by the spectators watching him on the screen than in playing him on the pitch. On a "sporty" wicket he is too terrible for words!

(Continued on next Column.)

BOLSHEVIK CRISIS.

TROTSKY'S PREDICTION.

ON THE EVE OF BLOODSHED.

The first real news with serious pretensions to authenticity about the acute internal crisis in Russia comes from the Moscow correspondent of the chief Member of the organ, *Sotsialisticheski Vestnik*, which is published in Berlin, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

According to this authority, Trotsky's speech in the Executive Committee of the Communist International was the result of a joint decision of the Bolshevik Opposition. The speech was delivered with great vehemence in both the French and German languages, was listened to with breathless attention, and, despite the efforts of the Stalinists to pack the auditorium, was very warmly applauded. It was followed by active lobbying on both sides, in the course of which Trotsky declared that the lives of himself and his supporters were already in danger. Replying to a question by a French delegate, he said: "I maintain that the Politburo (the ruling camarilla) is on the eve of a bloody settling of accounts with the Opposition. I venture to think that I know the ways of our party better than most people."

The Bolshevik Old Guard. The threat to the life of the outstanding figure in the Opposition moved its members to unite in his defence. They decided that the members of the Bolshevik "Old Guard" who belonged to the Opposition should memorialise the Central Committee of the party. The manifesto, as first handed to the Politburo on May 24th, was signed by eighty-four names. At the head of the list of signatures appeared those of Trotsky, Zinovieff, Piatakov, Smilga, Evdokimoff, Prochazhinski, Sokolnikoff, and Bader—all men who, at one time or another, played prominent parts in the Bolshevik regime. Of the signatories thirty-seven were members of the Bolshevik party before 1917, and twenty-seven more before the first revolution of 1918. Kamenet and Krestinski, ambassadors respectively at Rome and Berlin, added their signatures by telegraph. By the middle of June the signatories numbered 180.

The manifesto accused the dominant Stalin clique of betraying the Chinese Revolution and of compromising with the "mugwumps" of British trade unionism. Above all, it investigated the personal regime of Stalin and demanded the appointment of a committee to investigate "the devices by which the Politburo assured to itself a majority."

The O.G.P.U. Demand.

As the manifesto was not met with immediate stern suppression the Opposition was encouraged to assert further its rights to existence and to freedom of action. The departure of Smilga on his official banishment was used as a pretext for a demonstration at the station. More than 2,000 people listened to speeches in which Trotsky and Zinovieff extolled the exile as "a true son of October." The demonstration enormously increased the excitement in the party. The O.G.P.U. reported to Stalin that it could no longer guarantee public tranquillity unless it was invested with the right to arrest members of the Opposition at its discretion.

At a meeting of the Central Committee held to decide the fate of the realists, Trotsky declared that the next act of the conflict would not take place in party meetings, but that the tactics of the Politburo were driving the Opposition "to appeal to the labouring masses." The extreme Stalinists demanded a ban expelling the leading members of the Opposition from the party, but the Central Committee would not agree to so drastic a measure, and passed the recommendation already known.

According to the *Vestnik's* correspondent, his informants are unanimously of opinion that the crisis will not be ended by resolutions. There must, they say, be either stern measures of repression or "compromise and division of power." The members of the Opposition show no inclination to submit. They believe it to be probable that the Bolshevik party will split into two, and from that moment they say, "we will abandon discussion for a struggle with arms or mutual terror."

The correspondent of the *Dizny* in Leningrad says that about 2,000 persons were arrested in the night of June 14th to 15th. Some 200 of these were professors and other "academics."

JURY MENTALITY OF THE COMMONS.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT EX-POUNDS A CANADIAN LESSON.

"SOMNAMBULIST ORATORY" OF SIR ALFRED MOND.

Although on account of Absent—the House of Commons did not throw with life, we had one of the most interesting discussions that the Trade Unions Bill has hitherto provided, writes Mr. Leslie Hore Belisha, M.P.

Moreover, a great advance was made, for Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland—in charge of the Bill for the first time—announced on behalf of the Government that a committee would be appointed to investigate methods of arbitration in industrial disputes.

Sir Leslie Scott has the credit of having introduced the new clause which gave rise to the concession. He speaks with such convincing earnestness that his proposals are difficult to resist. Obviously he had prepared his case with care and investigation, and he spoke learnedly of the results of arbitration in Canada.

But how much more irrefragable this ex-Solihull-General would be if he could speak with more vitality! He lacks emphasis, and this makes people complain that he is a trifle "dry." The method and manner, in short, which he reserves for the House of Commons are a method and manner suited to the Court of Appeal rather than to the jury. And the House of Commons has a jury mentality. It likes to hear a man who knows what he is talking about, but it likes him to know how to talk about it.

Artist in Circumlocution.

The "official opposition"—this new title is creeping into recognition—was represented by Mr. Clynes in an allocation more suitable to a Minister desiring politely to reject a proposal. Never was one word used where two could be found.

If circumlocution were an art, Mr. Clynes would be a great artist. He is "impelled to think," "constrained to deny," and if you surprise him in the middle of a sentence, you will always find him "on the one hand" or "on the other."

Mr. Lloyd George followed, speaking all the better because he had no notes. It is surprising how the meanness of orators is hated, when he speaks spontaneously, whereas the reference to a manuscript puts an audience off its attention.

Words Like Cola.

When you come to a great orator like Mr. Lloyd George you are forced to tolerate the constant putting on of spectacles and turning over of pages, but you do not like it.

Then rose lethargically from the back Conservative benches Sir Alfred Mond. He always speaks as a somnambulist might speak. The words are not uttered with deliberation; they fall from him. He himself seems unconscious of the fact that he is putting forward an argument.

His phrases are always well-framed and his expression impressive and strong, and the more because they are delivered nonchalantly.

It is as if he were throwing coin after coin on the ringing counter with the gesture of one to whom money was indifferent.

Last of all came a proposed new clause from Mr. Alexander, the Co-operator. He is a youthful-looking man, with what is usually called "an honest face." He usually called "an honest face." He usually called "an honest face." He usually called "an honest face."

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(Continued on next Column.)

A SWISS "FRIEND" OF ENGLAND.

LIVELY CROSS-EXAMINATION ON WAR CLAIM.

AN ABUSIVE LETTER.

The War Compensation Court heard the claim of Mr. William Gabriel Gschwind, a Swiss, trading as Messrs. Gschwind and Company, Deansgate, Manchester, to about £50,000 as compensation for loss of business due to the War Trade Department's refusal to grant him licences during the war to export cotton fabrics and material to neutral markets on the Continent.

Mr. Gschwind said he had as much as £10,000 worth of goods, neither contraband nor conditional contraband, held up at one time. He claimed for loss of profits in three or four months, and also for damage to goodwill of business £30,000.

Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, for the Crown: You are put forward in this claim as an esteemed citizen of Manchester who has always been loyal and friendly to this country—Yes.

Sir Douglas: I want to see the sort of letters you are writing about the officials of this country about whom you entertain such loyal and creditable sentiments.

The Attorney-General read extracts from letters sent by the claimant to certain high officials. In one written to the Home Secretary, he complained of

Damage suffered by reason of direct and particular interference with my property and business by this gang of Cereberian miscreants of Government officials from top to bottom, especially that criminal super-Frussian swinehead, the former Home Secretary. That distasteful, miserable stupid Foreign Office and their fools of advisers on certain textile fabrics.

If no satisfactory reply is obtained in due course, copy of this and other letters will be sent to the Private Cabinet of the King, the Lord Chancellor, and to every member of Parliament throughout the country.

Asked by the Attorney-General if he thought such letters indicated a sense of loyalty to this country, the claimant said: "I was treated in such a way that my exasperation was in a way justified and excusable."

Lord Chief Justice Withdrews.

When the second day's hearing commenced: The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) announced his withdrawal from the Court. As soon as he took his seat with the other members of the court, Sir W. Francis Taylor, K.C., Sir D. Plunket Taylor, K.C., Lord Hewart said:

In accordance with my usual practice I refrained from reading any of the papers in this case before the case was actually opened, but I am now aware of the contents of the correspondence and of the attacks which the claimant has thought fit to make upon certain public officers during a particular period, including myself as Attorney-General.

I make no comment on those attacks, but now that I am aware of them I prefer to take no part in adjudicating upon this claim.

The Lord Chief Justice then left the room and the chair was taken by Sir W. Francis Taylor.

Mr. Gschwind Warned.

There was some lively cross-examination by the Attorney-General, Sir Douglas Hogg, for the Crown.

The Attorney-General: Have you ever been prosecuted for libel? No.

On your oath?—No.

Mr. Gschwind: I give you one more opportunity. Remember, you are on your oath here, and you can be prosecuted for perjury if you say what is not true. Have you not been prosecuted for criminal libel?—Yes, I was prosecuted.

"Have you not been convicted and bound over?—Not in that case. Pressed to answer, Mr. Gschwind said it was a prosecution "simply for" writing libellous, scurrilous and blasphemous letters."

The Attorney-General: Why did you tell the court you had never been prosecuted for libel and then say you were not convicted

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TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.

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TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug.

KATOBI MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

KATA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

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WEEK-END FREIGHT
RETURNS.

ONLY MODERATE FIGURES.

DESPITE FAIR ARRIVALS.

The week-end freight returns showed only moderate figures. There were seventeen arrivals for the period ended on Saturday morning, but the freights both for Hong Kong and for ports beyond were nothing exceptional. Yesterday morning there were five fewer arrivals, and the freights dropped accordingly.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday there were 17,744 tons of cargo imported into the Colony, of which 3,245 tons were in four British vessels.

The best individual return by a British steamer was 2,340 tons of coal. In six ships under other flags 14,499 tons were recorded, with an American steamer bringing 2,231 tons of miscellaneous cargo, a Dutch ship 4,873 tons of kerosene, a Japanese freighter 3,590 tons of coal, and two Chinese steamers 2,115 tons and 1,100 tons of rice.

For ports beyond there were 20,358 tons, of which 3,890 tons were in three British bottoms. The best British return was 4,870 tons of general and 1,290 tons of general.

In four vessels of other nationality there were 11,828 tons, an American ship heaving 2,850 tons of general merchandise, a German vessel 4,767 tons of beans and general, and a Chinese freighter 3,370 tons of beans.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and departures for the period under review were as under—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	8	5
Japanese	1	4
Norwegian	1	2
Chinese	5	6
Dutch	1	1
German	2	1
American	1	3
Totals	17	22

Total number of vessels in port, 73; British, 31.

Cargo Carriers.

Cargo carriers were as under—

Tanhou (British) from Sabang.	2,340 tons coal for Hong Kong.
Haidia (British) from Kamla.	2,340 tons coal for Hong Kong.
Pembroke (British) from Vladivostok, Keelung, 5 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 6,870 tons general (through).	
Ling Nam (British) from Amoy, Swatow, 500 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.	
Kwong Sang (British) from Tientsin, Swatow, 700 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,990 tons general (through).	
West Choppa (American) from Los Angeles, Shanghai, 2,221 tons kerosene and general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,689 tons kerosene and general (through).	
Hermes (Dutch) from Balikpapan, 4,873 tons kerosene for Hong Kong.	
Fogland (German) from Dairen, 4,767 tons beans and general cargo (through).	

Kaiko (German) from Dairen, 1,100 tons beans (through).
Promiss (Norwegian) from Canton.
Nishin Maru No. 3 (Japanese) from Milke, 3,590 tons coal for Hong Kong.
Kung On (Chinese) from Canton.
Yanow (Chinese) from Hoihow, 600 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
Derwent (Chinese) from Saigon, 2,115 tons rice for Hong Kong.
Fei Hu (Chinese) from Bangkok, 1,100 tons rice for Hong Kong.
Hwah Cheng (Chinese) from Saigon, 3,370 tons rice (through).

YESTERDAY'S RETURN.

Shipping returns for the period ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed only one British ship discharging in the Colony. The total tonnage unloaded here was 11,087 tons, of which 1,671 tons were carried in British bottoms. Through cargo totalled 17,163 tons, of which 2,854 tons were carried in British bottoms.

Among mixed cargoes was 857 tons of lumber, flour and general for Hong Kong per West Coyote; 435 tons of wood, fish, cotton and rice per Les Filles de Paul Doumer; 2,031 tons of rice per Ming Hao.

Canada Maru notified 25 tons of calcium carbide as dangerous goods. S.S. Kum Sang (British) notified two deaths among the Chinese crew.

Arrivals numbered 12 and were as follows—

British, 1.	American, 2.
German, 1.	French, 1.
Norwegian, 1.	Japanese, 3.
Chinese, 3.	

There were eight departures.

Cargo Carriers.

S.S. Kum Sang (British) from Singapore, 3,671 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,854 tons for other ports.	
S.S. President Madison (American) from Manila, 123 tons general for Hong Kong, 777 tons for other ports.	
S.S. West Coyote (American) from Hakoti, 337 tons general for Hong Kong, 3,815 tons for other ports.	
S.S. Oldenburg (German) from Singapore, 1,820 tons general for Hong Kong, 6,930 tons for other ports.	
S.S. Les Filles de Paul Doumer (French) from Saigon, 435 tons general for Hong Kong, 2,031 tons for other ports.	
S.S. Minerva (Norwegian) from Saigon, 2,850 tons general for Hong Kong.	
S.S. Canada Maru (Japanese) from Moji, 70 tons general for Hong Kong, 1,568 tons for other ports.	
S.S. Hauru Maru (Japanese) from Shanghai, empty.	
S.S. Taiyua Maru (Japanese) from Hoihow, 1,250 tons general for Hong Kong, 1 ton for other ports.	
S.S. Ming Hao (Chinese) from Bangkok, 2,031 tons rice for Hong Kong.	
S.S. Tak Hong (Chinese) from Amoy, 300 tons general for Hong Kong.	
S.S. Ching Hing (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan, 180 tons general for Hong Kong.	

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aenesa (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 9th.	
Arafura (E. & A.), due October 3rd.	
Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.	
Benlauer (Ben Line), due August 6th.	
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.	
Chenoucras (M.M.), due to-morrow.	
D'Aragman (M.M.), due September 13th.	
Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due August 19th.	
Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.	
Dyona (Blue Funnel), due October 9th.	
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due this morning.	
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due August 8th.	
Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.	
Fiume-L (Doddwell), due August 18th.	
Elector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.	
Japanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due August 23rd.	
Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.	
Kashgar (P. & O.), due September 25th.	
Kecum (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.	
Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.	
Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.	
Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.	
Malva (P. & O.), due September 15th.	
Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.	
Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 13th.	
Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 25th.	
Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.	
Nagore (P. & O.), due August 29th.	
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 24th.	
Nyanza (P. & O.), due September 14th.	
Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 7th.	
President Pierce (D.S. and A.M.L.), due to-day.	
President Polk (D.S. and A.M.L.), due to-day.	
Santia (E.I. & Apcar), due Aug. 11th.	
St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.	
Talamanha (B.I. & Apcar), due Aug. 8th.	
Tanda (E. & A.), due August 8th.	
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 3rd.	
Thecus (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.	

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantua, from Hong Kong, arrived in London on July 29th at 9 a.m.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, Delhi; South Wall Basin, S.M. L. 15 and L. 19; North Arm, Indivictive; In Dock, Moorhen and Fort; Taikoo Dock, Forglow; Kowloon Dock, Sterling; No. 1 buoy, Argus; No. 6 buoy, Emerald; No. 7 buoy, Danulise; No. 13 buoy, Tarantula; No. 18 buoy, Ruthenia; No. 25 buoy, Khark. Foreign Men-of-War:—U.S.S. Heleda.

BANK LINE LTD.
AGENTS FOR
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 14th August
S.S. "KABINGA" ... 28th August

AUSTRALIA
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th August
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK
S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
S.S. "TINHOU" ... From Hong Kong ... 5th August

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—
Telephone: Central 4727.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MADAGASCAR, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug., Noon	Marseilles, Cassablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug., Noon	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug., Noon	Marseilles, L'orient, Antwerp & Hull.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	24th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,911	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	8,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, L'orient, Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,986	13th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, L'orient, Antwerp & Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	18th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	29th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

* Calls at Port Sudan.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTIA"	7,754	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,400	30th Sept.	
"ABAFURA"	6,000	23rd Oct.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haikou, Cebu, Kolambangan, Irawa, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	10th Aug.	S'hai, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	8,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,400	8th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,986	18th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	29th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	8,114	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	22nd Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On Monday, 1st August, the G.P.O. and Kowloon Branch Post Office will be open from 9 a.m. to noon and the other Branch Post Offices from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and one delivery of registered correspondence at 5 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
MASSILA	Emp. of Canada...	1st Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN, SHANGHAI & EUBORA VIA SIBERIA	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow	Tuesday ...	1st Aug.
Amoy	Tuesday ...	1st Aug.
Swatow	Tuesday ...	1st Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow ...	Tuesday ...	1st Aug.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. & S. America, EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C., and Europe via Siberia ...	Pres. Madison	1st Aug.
Manila	Pres. Madison	1st Aug.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 31st Aug.	Kalyan	1st Aug.
Hankow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Manado Maru	1st Aug.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 3rd Sept.	Paul Lucas	1st Aug.
Manila	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
Amoy	Pres. Pierce	1st Aug.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America, EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C., and Europe via Siberia ...	Emp. of Canada	1st Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow ...	Tuesday Maru	1st Aug.
Swatow	Tuesday Maru	1st Aug.
Saigon	Tuesday Maru	1st Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow ...	Tuesday Maru	1st Aug.
Java via Sourabaya ...	Tuesday Maru	1st Aug.
Haiphong	Mingwang	1st Aug.
Shanghai	Hixiang	1st Aug.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 4th September	Kashgar	1st Aug.

*Our correspondents bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid \$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$25,000,000
Silver \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,
Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., J. G. S. Mackie, Esq.,
N. S. Brown, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.,
A. Macgowan, Esq., T. G. Weill, Esq.,
H. F. White, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. RYAN.

Amoy Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hanoi Penang
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Johore Saigon
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco
Canton Kuala Lumpur
Chongqing Singapore
Colon London Sourabaya
Dairen Malacca Penang
Haiphong Manila Tientsin
Hankow Moukden Tokyo
Harbin New York Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in Local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 19th July, 1927. [26]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. C. RYAN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th March, 1927. [2]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.
AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U.S. \$3,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
27, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N.Y.
D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital, Guilders 150,000,000.
(£12,500,000).
Paid-Up Capital, Guilders 80,000,000.
(£6,500,000).
Reserve Fund, Guilders 40,000,000.
(£3,250,000).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Branches: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen, Birmah, Buitenzorg, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.
London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents all over the world.
Banking Business of every description transacted.
O. STEENSTRA, Manager.
Hong Kong, 20th July, 1927. [34]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$40,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$19,750,000.00
RESERVE FUND \$9,250,000.00
Head Office: PEKING.
Hong Kong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD., NEW YORK BANKERS: THE EQUITY AND INVESTMENT TRUST CO., THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON TRADING CO., LTD.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.
SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.
Hong Kong, 25th June, 1927. [22]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1824.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES
ALGER, ALEXANDRIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, CHONGKING, COLON, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KANSAI, KATOW, KOBAY, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, Peking, RANGOON, ROTTERDAM, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
J. R. GEORGE, Manager.
Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).
4, CHATEAU ROAD, VICTORIA, HONG KONG.
HEAD OFFICE:
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Capital, fully paid up, Frs. 40,000,000
Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves Frs. 18,276,000

BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Hong Kong, Haiphong, Hankow, Tientsin, Shanghai, Peking, Canton.

BANKERS:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the world.
A. ROLLIN, Manager.
Hong Kong, 21st April, 1927.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
18, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,800,000
Reserve Fund and Res. £1,545,667

BRANCHES:
The Bank of England and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:
Bangkok, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONG KONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. O. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 18th April, 1927. [29]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid: Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund: Yen 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
Alexandria, Hongkong, Rangoon, Batavia, Kai Yuen, Soerabaya, Bombay, Karachi, San Francisco, Bencoolen, Kobe, Singapore, Calcutta, London, Cebu, Canton, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Dairen, Nagasaki, Shimoda, Fuzhou, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Tokyo, Harbin, Kiao, Tientsin, Hong Kong, Japan, Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927. [25]



There's a wealth of cool enjoyment in a "CAPSTAN" CIGARETTE



Sold Everywhere

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. B-193

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:
26, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital, Frs. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs. 59,384,819.10

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Bencoolen, Pondicherry, Canton, Hong Kong, Saigon, Shanghai, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to rates and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
CH. LEM, Manager.
Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927. [32]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
No. 10, DES VOURS ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$8,000,000
Reserve Fund \$1,200,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Batavia, Bencoolen, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.
K. Y. PO, Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 21st March, 1927.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN BANK, LTD.)
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,571,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
Japan: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA: Tientsin, Kagi, Kankou, Keelung, Makou, Tainan, Shichiku, Taichung, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Tsoen, Hsiao, Taito.
CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Fuchow, Swatow, Canton, Others: Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PRINCE'S BANK.
The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Cities of the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager.
HONG KONG BRANCH,
4, Des Vours Road, Central.
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1926. [17]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.
HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Authorized Capital \$11,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$8,642,000
Reserve Fund \$500,000

Branches:
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York, and San Francisco.
London Bankers: The London Bankers, Ltd.
Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.
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